new dorms to be built during summer

By BARBARA KRITCHEVSKY

The construction of two new residence halls to house 48 students is planned for this summer. In the view of the Administration, this new housing is necessary to alleviate the present overcrowding.

According to present plans, as outlined by Dean O'Brien, the new residences will take the form of two two-story buildings, each housing 24 students. Each building will consist of two smaller, connected units. Each of these units will house 12 students, six on a floor.

As described by Dean O'Brien, the buildings will be constructed of prefabricated shells, with the roof and walls "integrated supporting units." The walls will be glass and stone, and the roofs will be shingles.

The inside floor plan is not yet definite. As it now stands, all of the rooms on the first floor will be singles. On the second floor, there will be two two-room doubles, and two singles. All rooms on the second floor will have lofts.

The new residences were designed, upon President Armstrong's request, by Daniel Tully, the same architect who designed the new field house.

No other plans have been proposed, except for some which were drawn up five years ago by the same firm which designed the SDU's. Dean O'Brien said, that as the new housing is desired for next fall, "obviously we didn't have the time" to request other plans.

Dean O'Brien said that these plans were chosen over those proposed previously for several reasons. He explained that this plan maximizes the number of single rooms, has a very attractive internal plan, has lofts for all second-story rooms, and is less expensive.

Dean Wonnacott said that these plans were the third set submitted by Mr. Tully. They were chosen after meetings between the Deans, the architects, and the Student Forum Housing Working Group.

Lorny Clement '76, Chairman of the Housing Working Group, stated that the Working Group had not recommended

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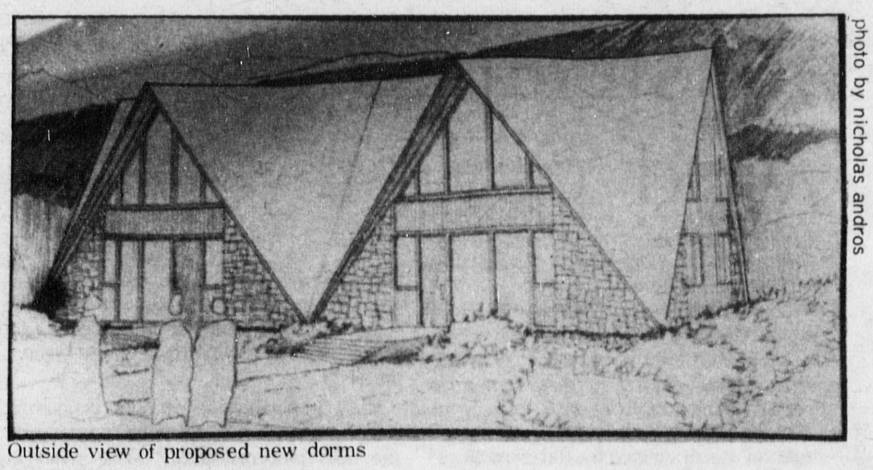

photo by nicholas andros

Outside view of proposed new dorms

armstrong seeks funding for asian studies

By BARBARA KRITCHEVSKY

Dr. James I Armstrong, President of Middlebury College, travelled to Japan early this January, primarily to represent the interests of the Middlebury Japanese Summer School to the Japan Foundation in a request for funding.

He left Middlebury on January 3, and returned on January 15, after spending time in Tokyo, Kyoto, and Honolulu.

President Armstrong said he he went to Japan because of his **"interest in furthering and strengthening the whole institution by strengthening the language program."** The trip also came in response to the Special Committee on the College's suggestion to enlarge Middlebury's language program.

The Japanese School is Middlebury's most recent summer language school, and is not now carrying its own financial weight. The President feels the school could grow and improve with funding.

To this end, the President submitted a proposal for aid to the Japan Foundation in November, 1973. He travelled

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the MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS

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gas stations begin voluntary rationing

By NATHANIEL FORBES

Gasoline station owners in Addison County have voluntarily started rationing gasoline on full-time basis, the **Campus** learned this week. In addition to limiting the hours that area stations are open, owners have begun limiting to two or three dollars worth the amount of gasoline a customer can purchase at one time.

A spokesman for local gasoline retailers also announced that local stations have set up a cooperative Emergency Service, to help individuals in dire need find scarce gasoline, particularly on Sundays when stations are closed.

Station owners have informally banded together in an organization called the Addison County Gas Station Operators Association, presently headed by Mr. Norman "Buck" Stearns, owner of Simond's Texaco in Middlebury. The Association, which includes owners from most of the communities in Addison County, is responsible for setting up the Emergency Service program, establishing a system of rotating openings and closings of stations, and encouraging station operators to voluntarily limit the amount of gasoline they sell to customers each day.

The Association was "fostered", according to Stearns, by the Middlebury Chamber of Commerce last November, when the magnitude of the fuel shortage became apparent. Mr. Douglas Baker, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, noted that he began to work on organizing some kind of group "when stations began to close on Sundays."

Station owners from Bridport, Orwell, Shoreham, Addison, Leicester, Middlebury, and New Haven are already participating in the Association. Owners in Bristol and Vergennes have "expressed an interest," according to Stearns, but have taken no active role. And as a result of a recent radio program on station WFAD, Brandon station operators are interested in participating.

The purpose of the group, Stearns said, was to "serve the needs of the public in the best, fairest possible way." Baker added that the group is trying "to educate the public" by making people aware of the need to conserve gas and of the degree to which gas supplies have been cut in Middlebury.

Baker explained that last year at this time, local service stations were pumping approximately fifteen thousand gallons of gasoline per day. Now they are pumping about five thousand gallons per day. In order to stay open throughout the week, each station has been forced to set a limit on the number of gallons of gas it can sell each day.

Station owners, said Stearns, simply divide the number of gallons they have on hand, or can reasonably expect to receive, by the number of operating days until the next supply is due to arrive. The result is what each station sells per day. Simond's Texaco, for instance, has a limit of approximately five hundred gallons per day. And it goes very quickly.

Stearns said that on Saturday, January 26, he opened at seven am. Between seven and nine am, he limited each purchase to two dollars. At nine, he reduced the amount per customer to one dollar. By ten am, he had used up his daily allotment. He had one hundred eighty seven customers in three hours.

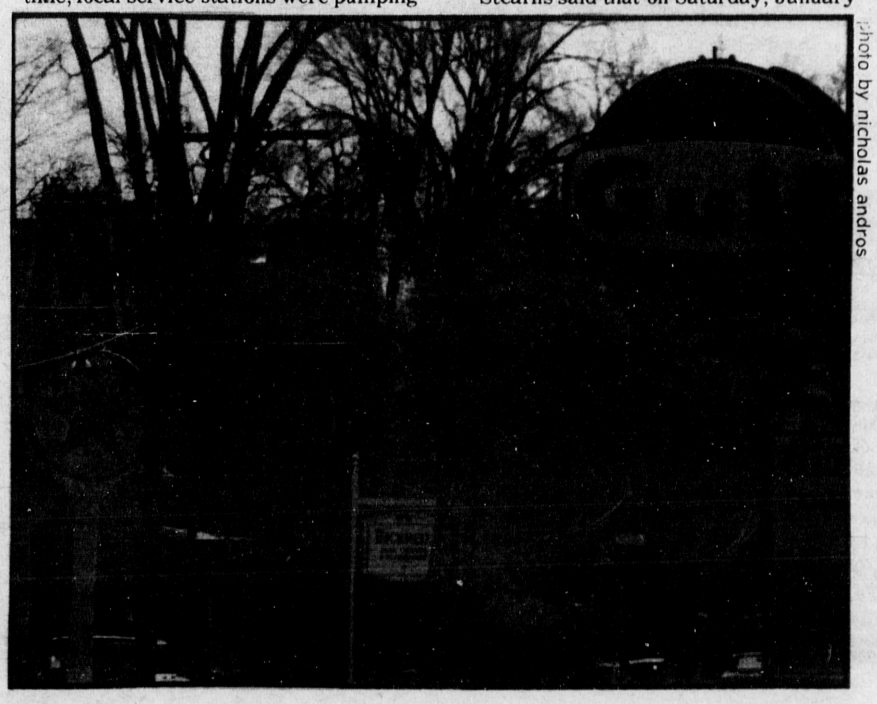

photo by nicholas andros

Because the demand for gasoline has increased so much in recent weeks, the Association decided to institute rolling hours for stations in Middlebury. Stations are open in shifts, in order to accomodate drivers throughout the day.

Some stations are open from 7 to 10 am, in order to serve people who must get to work early. Others open from 10 am. to 2 pm, to help those trying to get home after work.

Asked whether this idea had been successful, Stearns said that Association members would be gathering together on February 7 to evaluate the effectiveness of the program. If the Association members felt that the policy had been helpful, Stearns suggested, it would be continued.

Emergency Service

Baker explained that the Emergency service was an effort to help motorists who ran out of gas when stations were closed and to provide fuel to those in dire need. He cited the "health factor" as the measure of the term "dire need."

Those caught out of gas in sub-zero temperatures could get gas from the Emergency Service, as well as victims of illness, fires, heart attacks, or family deaths. Persons in need of gasoline can contact the local town police, Baker said, who would know which station was on duty for Emergency Service.

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possibilities of wind power

By GINNI LEIGH

William Heronemus, professor of civil engineering at the University of Massachusetts, and an advocate of wind power, spoke before a large audience in Proctor Lounge on January 5.

The underlying problem in the energy situation was described by Heronemus as "the country's planned exponential growth in the face of finite resources." He said, "The national policy is based on the assumption that we'll be able to keep growing."

Professor Heronemus is wary of nuclear energy. He said, "Anyone who got hold of about 2.2 kg.of plutonium could tell the rest of us what to do.It's just that cold turkey."

"Since we will deplete our energy resources eventually," Heronemus said, "one day we will have to be content with solar energy. Why don't we get on with it now?"

"Whence cometh the fuel?" asked Heronemus. He suggested the use of different forms of solar energy. Fiber fuels, hydro-electric power , methane gas production, and wind power are indirect methods of using solar energy.

Solar energy can also be used directly by either the "green house process" for heating and cooling, or by the radiation of the sun on photovoltaic cells to generate electricity.

Heronemus stressed the importance of using solar energy for home cooling. He said that the fastest growing energy demand is for air conditioning. "Air conditioning is no longer considered a luxury; it's a necessity."

Wind power is the source of energy which has "intrigued" Heronemus.

He said that in 1933, a Massachusetts Institute of Technology team built a windmill in the Green Mountains.It was a structural and economic failure. A blade broke because it was made of the wrong material.

More important, it was an economic failure because it could only supplement the coal powered plant. "The wind is capricious," said Heronemus, "and the windmill could only produce energy when the wind was blowing." In order to have a competitive wind power system which could sell electricity on demand, a storage subsystem is necessary.

Heronemus suggested placing the windmills off-shore. His research team determined that a system off the New England cost could provide 159 billion kilowatt hours per year.If the system had been started in 1972, it could have produced energy by 1976.

The cost would have been 32 mills per kilowatt hour.Two years ago, this would not have been competitive with other energy sources.As a result of the energy crisis, Heronemus thinks that wind energy could be competitive now.

The only problem Heronemus sees in the use of wind power is the aesthetic pollution."Some people simply would not tolerate this."

Currently, wind power is too expensive for use on the individual level.However, the use of a small wind generator could supply 60% of a home's heating needs.

Professor Heronemus also described a process of generating electricity which takes advantage of the temperature differences in the ocean.If machines using this process were built in the Gulf of Florida, they could produce enough energy to supply all of the United States' predicted energy needs in the year 2000.

forum hears new winter term plan

By JOCELYN SAMUELS

At the Student Forum meeting of January 20, each working group gave a brief report of its progress thus far. The Tenure Working Group is waiting for the faculty report on renewal of contracts, while the Employees' Rights Working Group is determining the makeup of an employees' council.

The Curriculum Committee has proposed a three-way division of the curriculum as an alternative to the Winter Term "interdisciplinary semester," so ill received at the last Forum meeting. According to their proposal, a student during Winter Term could follow a "classical" curriculum, which would consist of the interdisciplinary semester, or a "romantic" curriculum, which would embody the freedom of the present Winter Term, or a "metier:" an internship, or intensive language program.

The Fraternities Working Group has put out a questionnaire, and has two recommendations: one, that two students be elected or appointed to serve as advisors to the Trustees Undergraduate Life Committee, and two, that President Armstrong deliver an annual "State of the College Message" early in the fall, detailing administration plans.Both were passed by the Forum.

The Student Housing Working Group has discussed construction of new dormitories with the Administration. The planned dorms, containing forty beds, were designed by the same architect who designed the new field house, and would have mostly single rooms and a few two-room doubles per floor.

A possible site is behind the Chateau.

The Grievance Committee meets every week, and has succeeded in getting a turnstile for the library, to be installed soon, an adjustment of the refrigerator fee, and the use of compressors in the ice machines, to name only a few of their accomplishments.

Elections for the Special Programs Committee were also held.The Committee divides its allocation from the Finance Committee among poetry readings, concerts and dramatic events. The two open positions were filled by Susan Whipple and Liz Campbell.

Jeff Wolf, new editor of the Student Course Guide, asked departmental representatives to volunteer to become editors, which would involve locating writers, editing evaluations and writing summaries.

The Forum discussed the request of Mr. Krupp, in charge of the statistics portion of the course guide, that student identification numbers be included in their couse evaluations. The Guide would correlate the grade a student got and his reaction to the course, and would compute the average grade given in the course.

No one would see the grades; the computation would be done by computer. The Forum passed a motion to postpone discussion until the following week, to allow Mr. Krupp to come and make a presentation.

It was announced that MCAB has terminated student-faculty lunches due to prohibitive costs.The Forum will consider subsidizing the lunches with its own funds.

ENJOY A WORRY-FREE WINTER!

seminars to reveal college workings

By LARRY SCHOEN

Back in October, an interest poll was circulated around campus by the Administration. It was concerned with proposed seminars on the College, which would be held to discuss several facets of its operation. Some suggested topics for the seminars included admissions, athletics, fraternities, student government, school operations, the library, and fund raising and alumni relations. The questionnaire also asked for addidional suggestions. Unfortunately, student response to the poll was very limited, so the seminars were never held.

Assistant Dean of Students Armold McKinney, who, with Assistant Dean Pat Whitney, was the main proponent of this idea, thinks the response was low because of the timing of the poll.It was too early in the year, he said in a recent interview, the seminars—to be held over October break—were poorly scheduled.

But the idea has come up again. Arnold McKinney and Pat Whitney would like to see these seminars held some time in March. The Administration is again discussing the seminars, and there is support from all corners.

The seminars would provide a chance for students and others to become more aware of the workings of Middlebury College.It is the opinion of many of the college administrators that the increased awareness which would result from the seminars would be beneficial.

The seminars would be structured to have a panel and an audience. The panel members would include the President of the Student Forum, the President and Vice-President of the College, and the Dean of the College. A brief introductory paper would have been circulated around campus to give an outline of topics to be discussed. A panel discussion would first take place, to be followed by a question-discussion period open to the floor.

If, for example, a seminar topic were to be administrative governance, subjects for discussion would include faculty tenure, money distribution, interdepartmental coordination, and individual academic departments and how they operate.

Student-faculty relationships may also be a seminar topic. Dean McKinney seemed concerned that these relationships are either very limited or non-existent at Middlebury.He said he wished to know more about how students feel about this issue and others. He said he would prefer to do this on an informal rather than a formal level (for one thing, student polls are difficult to interpret because enrollment is constantly changing). He said that he thought it would be great if students felt free to come to the deans' office and express themselves—on any subject, at any time. Most students, he feels, are inhibited in this way.

Pat Whitney pointed out in an interview that most students tend to look at the Administration as something far removed from them. She emphasized that anyone down at Old Chapel would be glad to have students come in to speak with them about various school issues.She said that people like Dave Ginevean (Assistant Treasurer and Director of the Budget) and Paul Cubeta (Academic Vice-President) are little known to students in general.She said that they are, however, two people who could answer many of the questions students have about the College, if students' questions were directed to them. The same goes for teachers, Ms.Whitney went on to point out. She said that students would be surprised at the willingness many teachers have simply to talk with them.She noted that this is true of visiting professors and lecturers. Like McKinney, she said that she wished that students would feel relaxed with the faculty.

Perhaps the seminars on the College will help to raise student awareness.If the March seminars prove successful, they will certainly be continued.

the middlebury campus

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trustees' role discussed by council

By NANCY PRICE

New dorms, an appeal to President Armstrong for an annual "State of the College address," some recent **Campus** articles, and whether student advisors should sit on the Undergraduate Life Committee of the Board of Trustees were the topics of the agenda at the January 23 Community Council meeting.These topics drew animated, at times even heated discussion for almost two hours.

Dean O'Brien opened the meeting by presenting plans for the two new dorms which are to be completed by next fall.He stressed that whicle the College is not, anticipating any increase in the student body, the added housing will accomodate the expected fall enrollment of 1840, allowing for a margin of error and attrition.

Due to the small group design of the buildings and their physical plan, the question was raised whether these rooms could be block drawn. Dean Wonnacott stated adamantly that she was opposed to block drawing.

While elaborating on the administrative complexities involved in block drawing, Arnold McKinney also brought in the social problems students encounter when they decide they would prefer to move out on their friends. Dean O'Brien said that the issue was a perrenial one. He added, that if a small informed group of students did want to discuss block drawing in regard to these dorms, a "deep dish discussion with the Deans" would be possible.

Andy Reding then brought up a proposal from the Student Forum that President Armstrong deliver an annual "State of the College Address." The address, to be presented early each fall, would inform the college community of problems and policy changes expected during the coming year.

O'Brien expressed surprise that such a practice was not already outlined in the College Handbook.He questioned whether the President was the college administrator who could speak most authoritatively on college policies. There was, O'Brien felt, a certain "symbolic appropriatness" in having the "chief educational officer of the College" deliver such an address, but he said it was putting a "false construction on the college to think that the President or the Trustees are really in charge of effective, immediate decisions." It is believed that the President would have to do much delving into lower administrative echelons to obtain specifics on policy which the studentswould like to hear.

Nevertheless, CurtViebranzfelt that the intent of the student request was obvious. He said that the President could bring to the students a "broader understanding of the function of the college" while others could fill in the details.If such an address had taken place last fall, Viebranz held that the students would have been forewarned about the problems of fraternities and over-admission. The motion for an annual presidential address carried unanimously.

This topic gradually metamorphosed into a broader discussion of the role of the Trustees and lines of communications between students and administrators. Student members of the Council generally felt that the open student-Trustee meeting of January 18 was beneficial, although it evidenced, as Viebranz said, "that certain Trustees don't know diddly about undergraduate life here!".

While most Council members agreed that the Trustees should receive more information about student life, particularly from students directly, they also conceded that they would not like to see more Trustee involvement in specific policy decisions. As Andy Reding stated, although the Trustees have the authority to act, their "expertise" does not lie in making day-to-day decisions. The Trustees welcome the spark of these open meetings, O'Brien said.He suggested that they also offered students a way to circumvent the Administration and to present their views directly.

The Council discussed whether two student advisors should be seated on the Undergraduate Life Committee of the Board. The proposal met with mixed reactions.

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oligopolies hurt society

By FRED EARLE

In a brief, well-documented Winter Term lecture, Professor John Craven (Economics) explained the problem of economic oligopolies and advocated certain reforms.The lecture, entitled **Con Men, Con Flakes, and Concentration**, highlighted the ready-to-eat cereal industry as a prime example of an oligopoly.

Craven explained that an oligopoly is a situation in which a very few companies control the market for a good.He stated that oligopolies force the consumer to pay higher prices for lower quality products, and that they discourage healthy competition and prevent new companies from entering the market.Craven stressed that freedom of entry is vital to a free enterprise system.

In the ready-to-eat cereal industry, only four companies control a whopping ninety percent of all business- Kellogg, General Mills, General Foods, and Quacker Oats. Significent entry into this field has been blockaded for over thirty years. All the companies except Kellogg have grown by acquisition of smaller companies, driving out competition. Now, by Professor Craven's estimation, we pay fifteen to twenty percent more for these cereals than if the oligopoly had not developed.

The cereal products generally have little nutritional value.Craven reviewed a study by consumer advocate Robert Choate, which ranked the cereals in order of nutritional content. He also described an experiment involving rats, in which twenty well-known cereals, including Product 19, Corn Flakes, Wheat Chex, and Quisp, alone "would not support life!" Many rats fared better on ground-up cereal boxes than on the cereals themselves. In the cereal business, sweetness, not nutrition, sells.

To sell their products, cereal companies rely on advertising directed mostly at children. This can be seen to resemble brainwashing, as cartoon characters double as pitchmen. Gimmicks abound: prize offers, promises of incredible athletic ability or weight loss. Tempting new cereals are continually introduced (75 since 1960) which are more imitative than innovative. The companies use intensive advertising to promote new brands, and emphasize trivial variations such as color and shape, concealing the true nature of the product.The companies spend fifteen to twenty percent of their return on advertising,whereas only five percent is considered high in industry.The expense is passed on to the consumer.

Professor Craven based most of his presentation on a complaint issued to these four largest producers, charging a violation of Section Five of the Federal Trade Commission Act. The complaint does not charge overt collusion, but cites factors such as heavy advertising as barriers to entry of smaller companies. Craven underlined the importance of foreclosure to entry and its effects on the functioning of a capitalist economy. Essential aspects of capitalism, he said, are an open market, freedom of entry, competition which results in good products driving out bad, decentralization, and dispersion of power.

The complaint, issued in 1972, is still pending in court. Together with the complaint, Pofessor Craven advocates the dissolution of the cereal into twenty to one-hundred small companies. He noted that there is a range of efficiency that allows small industry - one or two-plant companies- to survive. Polymers of Middlebury is one such operation.

In a country where oligopolies control one-fifth of all industry, the case of the cereal companies is an important precedent. If won by the government, it could serve as a model for the break-up of oligopolies in other industires that are as highly concentrated and non-competitive.

Although there is strong opposition to such a precedent from all sectors of industry, Professor Craven said he was optimistic about the chances of victory for the Federal Trade Commission.According to Craven, "The issues are clear and clean-cut."

crafts festival

Talented Middlebury students displayed their handiwork at a Crafts Festival in Johnson Art Gallery on Saturday, January 19. The Festival was sponsored by Middlebury Mortarboard. Eilleen Rockefeller acted as the chief

Objects exhibited included hand-knitted, crocheted, and woven items, quilts, jewelry, leatherwork, and beading, plus examples of sculpture, woodworking, glassblowing, photography and artwork. Student musicians played throughout the day.

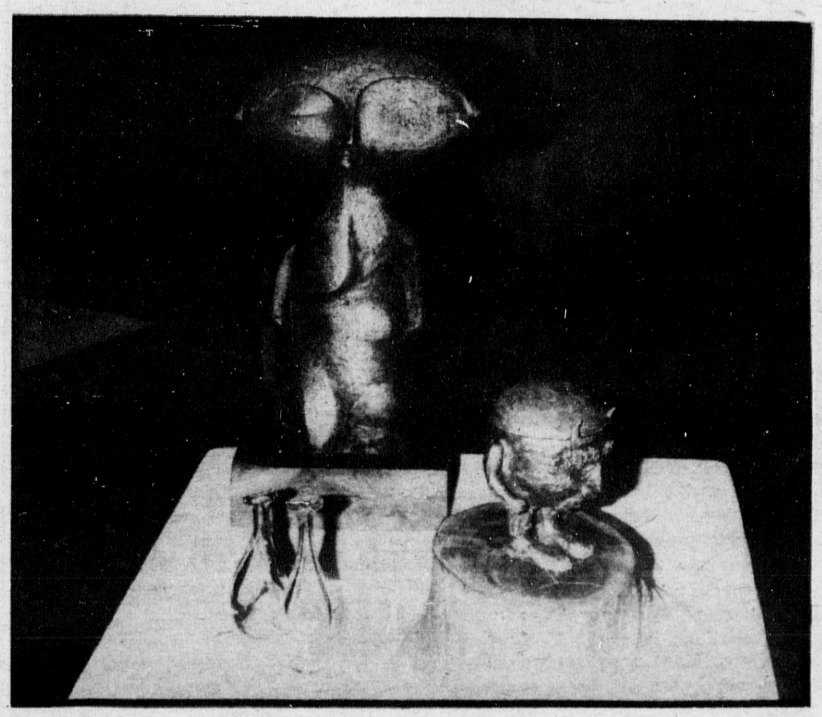

photo by nicholas andros

the middlebury campus

the middlebury campus

armstrong...

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there because he felt that personal representation was very important. Dr. Armstrong met with officers of the Foundation, discussed Middlebury College and explained his proposal.

The Japan Foundation is an independent corporaton located in Tokyo, supported by the Japanese government. The Foundation gives grants worldwide to sponsor the interests of Japanese civilization and culture.

In the proposal, the President requested funding to add staff to the Japanese School, in order to allow it to offer a higher level of instruction in the language. In this way, the Collge could also eventually, in two or three years, grant a MA.

The grant, if received, would also aid a plan to develop new methods of bringing the Japanese language to English-speaking people.

Dr. Armstrong feels that, as a result of his visit, the College stands a chance of receiving a grant from the Japan Foundation. The President feels that if he had not gone, we would not have this chance.

President Armstrong also went to Japan to investigate long-term possibilities in Middlebury's Japanese program. He spoke with educators at two Japanese universities: Kyoto and Doshisha.

These discussions were in anticipation of a time when the College would be able to establish an Asian School and offer a year of study in Japan to students who have reached a level of "reasonable competence" in the language. If the College offered this program, Dr. Armstrong noted, it would like to be associated with a large Japanese university.

An Asian School could not begin for at least three years, according to President Armstrong. The Japanese program here would have to be at a Master's level, first. Another trip to Japan would also be necessary, in order to make more specific arrangements.

The President said he spoke with people at the two universities "to see if there was any receptivity" to the idea of an Asian School. And, he added, "I believe there was."

The President also mentioned the possibility of adding Japanese to the undergraduate program, if funding could be obtained.

Another purpose of the President's trip was to visit other Japanese-American programs. He visited and met with the directors of three such programs: the University Center of Japanese Studies, which offers undergraduate study in Tokyo; the Kyoto Associates Program, which is an undergraduate program associated with Doshisha University; and the Great Lakes College Association.

The President also represented the Japanese School to other sources of possible support, both corporate and diplomatic. He explained to these people the purposes the Japanese School has served. He noted that there are ten Japanese University Centers, each of which has received one million dollars in aid, and that the Middlebury Japanese School gives training to students in these centers.

The President introduced the College and its Japanese program to the Mitsubishi, Sumitomo, and Kashimi Construction Corporations. He said that he has since written to the corporations, asking for permission to request aid.

President Armstrong's final objective was to meet alumni. The Middlebury Alumni in Tokyo met, and this gave the President the opportunity to talk with them about the College.

In Hawaii, the President attended a Middlebury Alumni Dimmer, then rested there for a few days.

Dr. Armstrong said that he had a "marvelous time" in Japan. He mentioned that the trip provided "real enlightenment," and increased his conviction that the College is pursuing a good course of action.

President Armstrong added that in the course of his discussions, particularly with those in diplomatic positions, he learned that the Japanese regard themselves as relatively dependent on the rest of the world. Because of this dependence, they feel they ought to sponsor the learning of their language elsewhere, for purposes of communication.

The President's trip was financed partly by the Japanese School, partly by his College travel budget, and partly by the Alumni.

On his trip to Japan, President Armstrong was accompanied by Professor Hiroshi Miyaji, Director of the Japanese Summer School, and by his- wife.

new dorms...

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building the new residences.

Clement also noted that the housing questionnaires which all students were asked to fill out at Spring Term registration had not yet been tabulated.

Dean O'Brien said, "It is our intuition that students want many singles." Because of this, he said the designers were requested to draw plans which would maximize the number of single rooms. Dean Wonnacott said that a sample of the questionnaires had been studied, to get the gist of what the students want.

The interior design of the new housing could be changed if the questionnaires showed that singles and two-room doubles were not what the students preferred, according to Dean O'Brien. He added that, strictly from the Deans' standpoint, "singles are the preferable choice."

President Armstrong said, "We believe this is the right housing for students."

Dean O'Brien said that the Deans have had the idea of building for about two months. He stated that, the College had also looked at alternative methods of increasing housing space, such as buying additional buildings or old faculty housing, but had then decided to investigate the possibility of building.

Dean O'Brien said that the decision to build had been made based on "the feeling that at our normal level we need more rooms." He said that if the College opens with 1840 students next fall, as it plans to, there would be overcrowding without the new residences. He said that this would result in the use of lounge space, or in allowing more students to live off-campus than is considered desirable.

The projected opening with 1840 students is not an increase in enrollment, according to Dean O'Brien. He said that the College would like to operate with 1800 students, and open with some extra to allow for the expected attrition.

Dean Wonnacott said that the College is presently short about 40 beds. She said that approximately 40 students now live in lounges, and she hopes no one will have to do so next year. She also commented that the fraternities are not as full as they were in the past, and this aggravates the housing shortage.

The idea of building has "been kicking around for a while," Dean Wonnacott said. Dean O'Brien and Mrs. Wonnacott both said that the sudden decision to build resulted partly from worry about rising construction costs.

The Trustees have approved the construction of this new housing, but did not O'Brien.

Dean O'Brien said that it is "99 percent definite" that the new residences will be constructed. He said that the construction company will start making the shells immediately. He added that the shells can be erected in about three hours. Ground may be broken as soon as the snow clears.

The new housing will probably be in the general vicinity of the SDU's, beyond the chateau, according to Dean Wonnacott. The exact location has not yet been decided. It will not, however, be in the area between Kelly-Lang and the SDU's.

Mr. Carroll Rikert, Treasurer of the College, estimates that the cost of the two new residences will be approximately one quarter of a million dollars. He said, "We aren't far enough along to know exactly what the figures are."

The exact method of funding the construction has also not yet been determined. President Armstrong said that the College needs the new housing and that it has the capacity to fund it. Mr. Rikert noted, "The farthest we've gotten in our thinking is to convince ourselves that we can finance them."

Mr. Rikert said that the College must apply for governmental clearance before it can build. He added that he does not "know what's involved in that." He said that no building would be proposed that was not of good construction and well landscaped. Mr. Rikert also mentioned that the college was "going ahead" as if the new housing will be built.

The new residences will be for upperclassmen and will be chosen in the regular room draw. Dean O'Brien said that it will not be possible to draw an entire floor of one of the units as a block.

gas...

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Baker added that town vehicles such as fire trucks and police cars would also be able to get gas from Emergency Service if necessary.

Middlebury stations participating in the Association as well as in the Emergency Service program are: the Arco, Citgo, Getty, Gulf, Mobil, Sunoco, and Texaco stations. The Petco station is not participating.

About thirty-five station owners in Addison County have been invited to participate in the Association. Stearns said that there were about twenty active members.

Stearns said that as a station owner, he was trying to educate people about the fuel shortage in the area. He encourages all drivers, including students, to use their cars as little as possible. He said, "I don't care if the fuel shortage is contrived or real. Right here it's real. And it will be until we get some more gas."

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dylan at montreal---

the old magic for a moment

By RICK RIDDER

Did you ever wonder what the people in Cambridge, Massachusetts and Greenwich Village were doing during the early sixties? While the teenagers in American Graffiti were hanging out at Mel's hamburger stand, groovin' to the tunes of the Big Bopper and the Beach Boys, the beatniks weren't into the Five Satins.

They weren't totally into classical music.So they had to have an alternative, and folk music provided that alternative. With folk music came a young Robert Zimmerman.

Bob Dylan wasn't singing about a 427 sitting under his hood or rockin' away at the class hop.The questions he asked did not concern why fools fall in love, but more "relevant" material.

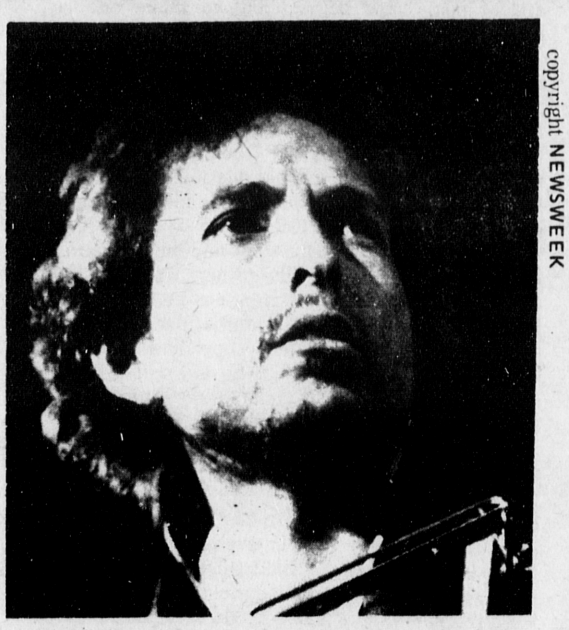
Anyway, people started to listen to Bob Dylan, and when "Like a Rolling Stone" came out, not only the beatniks (who were turning into hippies) were listening, but even the screaming little girls were deserting the ranks of the British invasion.

He wasn't as popular as the Beatles, or even the Zombies, but he was coming along. He had his own clique of devout supporters. It took a couple of years and a little bit of San Francisco for Dylan to become the guru of American music.

San Francisco of the middle sixties was becoming the home town of the counter culture, and Dylan fit right in.He was the counter culture.He didn't have the foot stomping of Janis, or Jimi's fire, but look where they are, then look where he is.

The San Francisco scene was the beginning of the bell-bottom era.If you want to see the roots of the acid rock era, go take a look at the movie "Monterey Pop". If you've seen it, see it again.It is a fascinating portrait of a movement caught between the holdovers of the early sixties, and the acid generation to come.

The first thing that you will notice is the lack of blue denim. Then you will notice the make-up on the women's faces, and that the crowd doesn't even boogie. Most surprisingly, if this was the center of the drug culture, then why isn't there even a joint shown in the film? It all seemed very controlled, and even the hippies looked downright straight by today's standards.



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Dress and habits are strange. Almost cyclical. The night of the Bob Dylan concert in Montreal last week I noticed some of the same things. It wasn't the normal crowd that I had seen at Allman Brother concerts, or Dead concerts, or even an abysmal Quicksilver concert.

Sure there were a few joints, but not a lot of blitzed geeks floating around. The crowd was a bit more reserved, older, dressed more conventionally, and had less hair.

It was a time lapse; a feeling of unreality, but as you sat down in the Forum, there was a general feeling that something good was going to happen. You just didn't want to spoil it.So during most of the concert, people just sat and listened, and maybe that's why I didn't hear one request for a song shouted at Dylan.It seemed that everyone had just too much respect for Dylan to shout at him.

Dylan and his old group, The Band, started off with

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By THOMAS TEICHOLZ

And what rough star his hour come round again
Slouches towards the Garden to be reborn?

Yes, Dylan is back and this time around 650,000 people are going to hear the sage of the sixties. He's touring with his old back-up group, The Band.

Is it 1966 all over again? Not quite. The times they have a-changed indeed. Bob Dylan is no longer a cross between a choirboy and a hillbilly. His face has rounded out with time, and so has his musical perspective. Dylan is no longer the spokesman of a generation. He's just a musician playing what he likes and playing it well.

I was too young for Dylan's coffee house days when he played with Ramblin' Jack Elliot down at Gerdi's. I was too young for Newport and by the time I got into Dylan's early material he was out of it.

Until Montreal, I had never seen Dylan in concert, or in person, for that matter. I'd seen films of him at Newport and at the Isle of Wight. I saw "Don't Look Back" three times. I have a collection of underground tapes.

I read Tony Scaduto's book and Toby Thompson's also, and for a while, I hung out at 8th Street and MacDougal trying to catch a glimpse of the elusive Mr. D. So let's just say that when my tickets came for the Montreal concert, I was psyched.

Montreal was the only city on the tour where there was no mail order requirement for tickets. It was also the only concert that wasn't sold out, but Montreal and Dylan get along. In 1961, when Dylan was getting thrown out of the folk clubs in New York, the Pot Pourri in Montreal (now the Rainbow Bar and Grill) gave him a job for 200 dollars a week.

And in 1966 when Dylan was booed off the best stages in Europe (the Europeans couldn't get into Dylan on an electric guitar), he got a standing ovation at the Place-des Arts.

This time around Dylan was playing the Forum, Montreal's biggest concert hall. The crowd encompassed all ages and all social strata, from 13 year old pot-puffing teeny-boppers to thirty year old

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quadrophenia: the who

By FRED EARLE

Quadrophenia is a concept album. Like the Beatles' **Sergeant Pepper**, The Moody Blues' **Days of Future Passed**, the Eagles' **Desperado**, and The Who's own **Tommy**, all songs relate to a central idea or character. **Quadrophenia** is probably the most extensively worked-out, most logical, and least fantastic of these. The album includes eighty-odd minutes of music, a forty-four page book of photos, and a short story.

The title, "Quadrophenia," refers to the four members of the Who, the four-sided personality of the album's protagonist, the four sides of the records, and perhaps to the new quadrophonic sound. If one observes the cover of **Who's Next**, the group's previous record, one might understand what kind of a mind contrived **Quadrophenia**. Pete Townshend not only composed every bit of it, he also plays so many instruments that he is credited, simply, with "The Remainder."

The story concerns a London mod named Jimmy. Caught up in the emotional swirl of his age and his unhappy working-class family life, he runs away to Brighton, steals a boat, and becomes stranded on a rocky island. Jimmy tells his story in a series of flashbacks, as if trying to make sense out of his memories. Seventeen autonomous songs recount his experience with his psychiatrist, his parents, a "dirty job," his peers, the Who, and a wise old bellboy.

The songs closely follow the excellent short story on the jacket. Between these songs are brief interludes — a BBC broadcast, an old Who 45, the sounds of crashing surf and thunder, and a circus song complete with roaring lion. Four themes fasten the work together, recurring intermittently, alone or with accompanying lyrics. As composer Townshend says, "Each theme represents a part of Jimmy's character, each character part is reflected by a member of the Who."

The Who rely heavily on tones from the lower end of the frequency spectrum, and this can be hard on the ears. They can also be bush-league at times, offering only a bubblegum variety of rock, but their flirtation with this danger may be part of their charm. Hard, pounding, sometimes lost ...but by and large, the music is intelligent, often humorous, and always sensitive. This is an intentional, direct contrast to the driving beat and the instrument-smashing routines the Who perform at the end of their stage acts. Sweetness is a trait Townshend can't rid himself of, and it comes through in the humane, comprehensible music of **Quadrophenia**.

Highlights include the brassy, bawdy "5:15", set to the rhythm of a fast-moving train, and the poetic "Sea and Sand," which offers a collection of expressive couplets. One notable passage begins with:

"...How come the girls come on oh so cool,
But when you meet 'em, everyone's a fool ..."

and ends with this:

"...I just want to die with you near
I'm feeling so high with you here ..."

The finale, "Love, Reign O'er Me," is another song of special merit. In it, an understated, foreboding lead-in changes to a sudden cloudburst and simulation of rain - descending down the musical scale.

It is unfortunate that certain passages of sublime quality cannot be equalled more often. The theme, "Is It Me?" is one such passage; it appears as if an intervention from God: shimmering, glittering, a remarkable set of notes. It also explains some of the conflict that makes Jimmy's plight a story:

"Is it me? For a moment
The stars are falling.
The heat is rising
The past is calling ..."

In two instrumentals, "Quadrophenia" (the title song) and "The Rock," Townshend makes prolific but careful use of the electronic synthesizer. The synthesizer sympathizes and harmonizes, rather than taking over the whole show. Hopefully, Townshend's performance will encourage more use of the synthesizer in this way on future rock records.

While praising Pete Townshend, one should not ignore the rest of the Who. Roger Daltrey does a consistently fierce vocal. John Entwhistle plays innovative brass parts and is especially excellent on "Real Me" and the intro to "Punk Meets the Godfather." Keith Moon plays his drums like machine guns, punctuating high spots, maintaining a steady drum-narration elsewhere and feeding energy into a maximum-performance effort by all four of the Who.

But **Quadrophenia** ultimately amounts to a very personal statement by Townshend, a sort of autobiography, distorted, and elevated to myth. References to the Who within **Quadrophenia** occur several times. One song, "The Punk Meets the Godfather," is billed as a "mini-opera." Presumably, this is a reference to **Tommy** and Townshend's own "What hath I wrought?" attitude towards his invention of the rock-opera. It is evident that he took careful pains to keep **Quadrophenia** out of the rock-opera category.

From such personal domination, one might expect an egotistical composition, but this is not true of **Quadrophenia**. It is a calculated creative effort, the lyrics comprehensible and unpretentious, and the music a virtual cornucopia of sounds designed to reward the listener's scrutiny. One can find everything in the world on this record: jazz piano, banjo-picking, lonely horns across the sea, spooky dissonance and other haunted effects, piano frills, long, silky strums of the guitar ...and these fall into neat patterns, intricate and logical.

The overall emotional impact of **Quadrophenia** is complex and perhaps personal. At first listening, I felt sad because of Jimmy's hopelessness. But in time I grew more conscious of the emphasis on the timelessness of fundamental reality. There is also something slightly humorous about the ironic juxtaposition — here and in **Tommy** — of profound lyrics with driving beats. Solipsism, self-pity, and destitution are dealt with by a maturity that draws from philosophy and religion, yet the music is the same basic rock that the Who was producing in 1965. At times this music jolts the listener, or makes him feel as if he were riding waves in a heavy surf, or galloping across plains on a fast horse.

Ultimately, Townshend tries to leave us with a sense of the infinite, the calling of the sea to our primal origins, and I think he succeeds. The strength of this impression, of course, will determine the ability of the work to stand the test of time. I doubt **Quadrophenia** will be a timeless classic, but who ever thought in 1969 that **Tommy** would receive so much attention, even five years later?

"house of blue leaves" ---funny, tortuous

By CHRISTOPHER CHILDS

(Mr.Childs, a sometime actor and aspirant playwright, is a former member of The Boston Repertory Theatre and the New Hampshire Shakespeare Festival)

One of the things that intrigues me most about the theatre is that it is possible to be bored stiff by the script of a play when you read it, and be greatly excited by the same play when you see it.This is a phenomenon I have experienced several times; I experienced it most recently at the Middlebury College production of John Guare's **The House of Blue Leaves.**

Guare's play, a crazy-quilt pattern of human comedy and tragedy, was the "Best American Play" of 1970-71 and met with almost universal critical acclaim. Until Saturday night, I hadn't the faintest idea why. The script was (I thought) something of a shambles: a rambling, scattershot play that couldn't make up its mind whether it wanted to be light or heavy, absurd or realistic, traditional or innovative. Many of the characters seemed one-dimensional; many were given to frequent, lengthy asides to the audience at seemingly inappropriate moments; some made emotional transitions which would (I thought) tax Laurence Olivier. I read the play as one of several proposed for production by one of New England's best amateur groups, and I turned it down flat.

I was wrong.

The House of Blue Leaves is a funny, tortuous, unique play, and the Middlebury production was a good one.The acting was uniformly quite successful — in one case, which I will come to, more than successful — and the incredible, touching, almost-possible story of New York zookeeper Artie Shaughnessy, his (ostensibly) insane wife, Bananas, his girlfriend, his son, and a small host of other tortured souls had an impact reminiscent of Pirandello. The play is much, much more than it seems on the surface.It is scorpions hiding in a souffle.It is a grenade wrapped in silly putty.

In brief (and it is hard to sum up the plot of this one very quickly), Guare's play is about the abortive romance of Artie (played by Jon Lonoff) and his would-be-wife, Bunny Flingus (Nancy Burns), which is complicated somewhat by the presence of Bananas (Carolyn Heard). The complications are not exactly what one might expect. Bananas is preoccupied, not with jealousy or anger, but with the rather understandable fear of being placed in an institution and abandoned.This is, of course, exactly what Artie has in mind (though he has, being essentially decent, certain regrets). He has had enough of zookeeping, at the zoo and at home, and he is about to make one last, desperate attempt to fulfill his unappreciated (except by Bunny) promise as a songwriter. With help from his boyhood chum, Hollywood Genius Billy Einhorn (Thompson Davis), he will strike it rich. Despite the auspicious presence of the Pope, who has come to New York to stopthe Vietnam War (the play was written in the mid-bellum period), Artie doesn't quite make it: the best Billy can do for him is help reduce the sentence of son Ronnie (Michael Katz), who has gone AWOL from Fort Dix to blow up the Pope and thereby gain the recognition he deserves (like father, like son). Billy also relieves Artie of the attentions of Miss Flingus. Ronnie, who doesn't get his Man but does polish off a former starlet and a couple of superfluous nuns, gets two months in the brig.Artie, who doesn't get his girl, strangles his wife and gets an indefinite sentence in the twilit world of the psychotic. End of story.

There are some fairly obvious challenges posed by this plot, and some not so obvious.First of all, the play has to **move**: let the crazy-quilt pattern become a frieze, even for one short scene, and you have very likely wrecked the whole evening. Director Erie Volkert and his cast avoided this pitfall with great success: the whole play was suffused with the kind of sustained energy that is to comedy what deep emotion is to tragedy. In the first act, and occasionally in the second, this energy seemed slightly out of hand: Mr. Lonoff was sometimes strident in his delivery, and one longed for the more relaxed, sometimes affective sincerity he showed in his singing; Ms. Burns had a similar handicap. Both, however, sustained the comic level rather well, and it is fair to point out that both characters are, as written, to some degree strident by nature.What was needed, I felt, was some softening of the hard edges of the characters, perhaps achievable simply by a more complete relaxation of actor and actress — a greater sense of "comfortableness."

Which brings me to the second significant challenge of the play: the desperate need for balance between hardness and softness, between the comic (which should, while we are in the theatre, seem predominant) and the tragic (which should, if the play is to be more than a momentary diversion, become increasingly important in our **recollections** of the evening). Guare has given us one character who can, almost single-handedly, assure that the evening will be more than just entertainment. The character is Artie's wife, Bananas, whose plight is touching — at times, almost to the point of tears — not only because she has lost control of her sanity, but because she is also about to be deprived of any apparent control of her life. It is a central irony of the play that the other, "sane" characters are in fact equally incapable of shaping their own destinies; thus, the role of Bananas is unique, and, in my opinion, it makes or breaks the show.In the Middlebury production, it made the show.

It made the show because Ms. Heard has the gift of sensitivity — and because she is not afraid to use it. It made the show almost because Ms. Heard committed herself fully, delightfully, convincingly, sometimes almost heart-breakingly, to what she was doing. Whether soliloquizing, weeping, or barking (Bananas also sits up and begs), she was at almost every moment wholly persuasive. And perhaps most important of all, in the topsy-turvy world of Guare's play, she made us believe — and want to go on believing — that the perceptive insanity of Bananas is in a great many ways preferable to the callous sanity, if it is sanity at all, of those around her.It was one of the more moving performances I have seen.

Also deserving of kudos are Lesley Wright, in a delightful cameo as the little nun — another character who helps soften the play a bit — and Joanne Green, who gave a nicely believable performance as the deaf ex-starlet Corrinna Stroller. The set of designer Chandler A. Potter was extremely well-conceived and constructed. It was subtle in all senses of the word: perfectly effective as a realistic environment for the bizarre events occurring onstage, yet never distracting or intrusive. That designers for amateur and college productions seldom receive much acclaim is, I think, often a tribute to their ability to create scenery which supports a production rather than devouring it.

While one may not dwell for long on a particular performance of a particular play, fragments of it are likely to surface in the consciousnesses of its audience long after the production has closed. The significance such fragments attain in the minds of that audience is a fair barometer of the play's effectiveness.The Middlebury production of **The House of Blue Leaves** provided its audience with a substantial number of such potentially significant moments. In the long run, we should come to see Guare's impotent, blind, aspiring characters as deserving of our pity, and we should learn from them something of the obstacles we ourselves must face and struggle to surmount.

leger:

more unique than derivative

By MARY JANE DICKSON

Today is the final day to view a selection of works by Fernand Leger, on loan from Dartmouth College, in the Johnson Gallery. Although the works, apparently mostly from the thirties, concern themselves with Cubism, Miro and Arp, they reveal a vision that is more unique than derivative.

Perhaps the most fascinating accomplishment represented in this exhibit is Leger's synthesis of shallow Cubist space and aggressively sculptural form. These massive limbs, powerfully modeled with a black as tarry as chimney soot, are voluminous, yet as insubstantial as the disembodied colors that float among them.The visual paradox is here particularly striking in "The Divers."

Peculiar to Leger is a kind of apparent motion, a kind of floating. Patches of primary colors, biomorphs, forms human and industrial, are suspended in a shallow Cubist medium. In "Black Composition on Tan" and in an untitled guache on blue paper, the motion becomes a circular flow of shapes around a stationary center, a pleasing self-sufficiency. Leger, true to his name, has made buoyant paintings.

What is one to make of the human form as this artist conceives it? Leger's figures have struck some as being "machined" and impersonal. Certainly they are generalized, stylized, solemn, monumental. But they are also playful ("The Divers"), lyrical ("Portfolio for Arthur Rimbaud"), even beautiful (Jacques Villon after F. Leger, 1927, "Woman Holding a Vase"). Although only a copy, and thus more restrained in execution than the others, this last painting impressed me greatly—I returned to it many times.

Opening next week in the gallery will be "Man-Made Middlebury," a study of local architecture put together by students who participated in Professor Andres' seminar in Vermont architecture this fall.The exhibit will feature photographic panels, a collection of carpenters' tools, floor plans, architectural details, and a slide show that will repeat itself every twenty minutes for gallery visitors. Local residents and Middlebury students are invited.

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teicholz' dylan...

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cool n iks and department store saleswomen. There wasn't much marijuana in the air, it was more a beer crowd.

During the concert itself, the crowd clapped enthusiastically at the end of each number. They seldom called out requests. With the exception of "Like a Rolling Stone," and one Band number, the crowd hardly ever clapped along.

Dylan and The Band walked on stage together like cool professionals, and without reply to the audience's initial applause began to tune up. (The guitars for this tour were specially hand-crafted) They were all dressed in jackets and looked quite elegant, but Montreal's a dressy town.

The audience was silent-reverent would be a better word, perhaps. Everybody wondered what the little guy with the big name and scraggly beard would have to say.

Suddenly--it caught me by surprise--the concert hall was filled with loud guitar, and surfacing above the rock and roll was a familiar nasal tone whining the song which will soon become the most quoted in articles on Dylan's comeback. "Most likely you go your way (and I'll go mine) is typical of Dylan's arrogance.

"Time will tell who fell
And who's been left behind
When you go your way and I go mine."

But to tell the truth, after the first number I was a bit disappointed. Dylan's voice seemed unsure; the electric guitars seemed to obscure rather than enhance the songs. I was afraid that I had made Dylan out to be more than he was. How could he possibly live up to my expectations?

The second number wasn't much better, but the minute Dylan and The Band broke into "Lay Lady Lay," I relaxed. I knew everything was going to be all right.

He performed "Lay Lady Lay" in a warmer, richer version than I had heard before. It was just beautiful. The funny thing is that Dylan performed all his songs differently. Some faster, some slower, some to allow The Band to show off, some to emphasize his words.

Dylan demonstrated his vocal acrobatics and proved to me beyond a shadow of a doubt that the new Dylan could still sing old Dylan in beautifully nasal harmony, and then croon on the next song a simple country melo-dee.

Dylan and The Band performed songs from all points in Dylan's career, playing a good deal of old stuff ("Bringing It All Back Home") and also some new (two songs off Planet Waves and also "Knockin' on Heaven's Door," from "Pat Garrett and Billy the Kid."

Dylan also appeared after intermission and performed an acoustic set. He told the new generation that, "The times they are a-changin' " 'cause, "Even the President of the United States must have to stand naked."

"The two best numbers were "Just Like Tom Thumbs Blues," which really hit the spot and "Ballad of a Thin Man," which featured Dylan on the piano. The high point of the concert was their rendition of "Like a Rolling Stone," during which the house lights went on, and the crowd stood up and began to sing along. And God, it was incredible. Everyone young and old knew the words. When the song was finished and the lights went out again, Dylan received the crowd's tribute of lit matches.

The concert was billed as "Dylan/The Band" and true to form, The Band played two solo sets. They played well but not excellently. They stuck mostly to "Rock of Ages" material.

The crowd seemed to enjoy their musical togetherness, for not one cry of "Bring Dylan back" was heard during their two sets. Being more of a Dylan fan than a Band fan, I won't attempt to judge them.

As for Dylan's "message" the concert was punctuated by a clenched fist salute after "The Times They Are A-Changin' ", and the whole selection of material seemed to be telling us that things haven't changed as much as we'd like to think they have.

Dylan's two new songs were wholehearted, honest songs exuding goodness. So although Dylan has sung us his songs of protest, it seems he no longer wants the conch shell. He's out to play music.

In "Wedding Song," which is from **Planet Waves**, he says:

"It's never been my duty
To remake the world at large.
Nor is it my intention
To sound a battle charge."

ridder's dylan...

continued from p. 5

one of Dylan's new songs. Nobody seemed to recognize it, but that was okay, because if you didn't recognize his next song, "Lay Lady Lay", then you must have been locked in a sound proof cage for the last five years. The song has become a classic in the bastardized form of dentist chair music.

Dylan didn't try to pull any hi-jinks on the stage. The first part of the program was electrical. Dylan took an Elvis-like stance on the stage, but did little hopping around. The Band accompanied him with that rare ability to fully add to the main attraction's music, without overpowering him.

Some of the electrical music had a good beat, but the crowd didn't boogie. They just sat and listened. It was as if they were stunned that Dylan had actually appeared, and that he was far better in person than on any record. Despite the dumbfounded look on the faces in the crowd, one knew by the applause that they fully appreciated what they were hearing.

After a few songs, Dylan left the stage. The Band played their routine. It was apparent that the Band had played concerts for the last couple of years, because their routine was so refined. They went from one song to another song with fluidity.

It was a professional performance by The Band, maybe too professional. It was almost mechanical as they turned out "Rag Mama Rag", "Cripple Creek", "The Weight", and others.

It was enjoyable, though something was lacking in comparison to Dylan's performance. It appeared that Dylan had to prove that he was still good, and that The Band knew they were good. Besides, everybody was there to see Bob Dylan.

So Dylan returned. This time without The Band. He sat down alone and started singing. He mesmerized the audience with the depth and range of his voice. I've never seen a group of 18,000 people so quiet. I wondered if the Guru Mahara-Ji had such an influence over his disciples.

Dylan strummed his guitar and blew his harmonica. Dylan isn't much on the harmonica, but he can get away with it. One finds oneself thinking about the words of the songs, rather than his harmonica playing.

When he sang "Just like Tom Thumb's Blues", one could watch the lips of the audience moving to the words, but making no noise. Dylan's voice had everyone spellbound.

The Band returned, but Dylan left. They ran through a couple of songs before Dylan returned for the final set with The Band. Returning to some electrical music like "All Along the Watchtower" Dylan had the audience beginning to swing in their seats, and singing the words aloud.

It was a short set, but the final song, "Like a Rolling Stone" ended the evening where it began, with a bit of unreality. The lights had been turned on, the crowd was on its feet swaying and singing. But there was no jumping around or anyone trying to climb the stage. They just stood singing with Bob Dylan, hoping that it could last all night, but realizing the end was coming.

Dylan came back for an encore, but it was a let down after "Like a Rolling Stone". I suppose that I have heard longer ovations, but I can't remember one. The crowd cheered for close to ten minutes. They cheered so loud that the promoter, Bill Graham, could not be heard over the P.A. system saying that Bob Dylan had left the building.

Dylan has received a great deal of bad press for his arrogance. Throughout the evening there was never an inkling of this infamous arrogance. Dylan was consistently respectful to the audience, seemed to enjoy the concert, and was not in the least egotistical. This temperament gave him a charisma that pervaded the audience.

Some newsweeklies have been talking about a regeneration of Bob Dylan as the leader of pop music during the seventies. It won't happen. There was so much a sense of the past at the concert that this was a reliving of the sixties, and an escape from the seventies.

A new movement in music cannot begin by trying to recreate an era. Dylan's concert was more a manifestation of "Monterey Pop" than a breakthrough in a wave of new music.

bristol summer program

By LARRY SCHOEN

Middlebury students have been treated to several special events recently, among them a recent folk concert in Proctor Lounge, which featured Middlebury talent, and the "shave the beard off Tom Plumb" campaign. These and other activities were designed to raise money for the unique Bristol Summer Program.

The Bristol program is a summer day camp for boys and girls from the towns of Bristol, New Haven, and Monkton. It provides children of low income families with the chance of going to camp free of charge. The camp runs for six weeks during July and August from 9 A.M. to 3 P.M., five days a week. Enrollment ranges from 25 to 35 kids, aged ten to fourteen.

The program is beautifully and simply designed as an "experience" for these children. It allows children in a mountain region to get together and have fun. Staff members of the program say that the children learn to respect each other when playing together in a group. Generally, the program attempts to teach children how to live with others, and to give them an enjoyable experience.

A wide range of activities is offered in the program. Instructional and recreational swimming takes place at Mount Abraham Union High School. In the Arts and Crafts Room of the school, the children have the opportunity to develop their talents in many mediums, ranging from sewing to painting. The school's manual arts shop is also utilized. But outdoor activities are also an important part of the daily schedule, with time allowed for various sports and games.

The Counselor staff is comprised of Middlebury College students. Three men and three women live in two houses owned by Bristol residents. Planning for the daily activities is done nightly over dinner. Living in the community, the staff come to know many of the parents whose children are in the program. One former counselor described his summer as a tremendously rewarding experience. Counselors and campers come to know each other as friends, teachers, students, playmates. Some of the campers even form that famous "first crush" on their counselors.

Tom Plumb, who is presently the director of the program, seems to have a special relationship with many of the children. He goes up to Bristol each day now to spend time with some of the children who have been in the program. During the summer he and his fellow counselors have taken their campers on trips to Fort Ticonderoga, local newspaper offices, local dairy farms, the Green Mountains and to Worth Mountain on an overnight camping trip. During the school year some of the kids come up with staff to the college to play football and other sports.

The program, however, faces a number of perennial problems, particularly that of transportation. Most of the facilities and tools are donated by various members of the community, but it can become difficult to provide and coordinate rides for the campers.

Financing is also a difficulty. The budget for six weeks amounts to $2000. Most of the money comes from fund-raising events at the College. That is why each and every hair on Tom Plumb's beard was so important. Six benefit concerts and some of the Youth Opportunity Unlimited activities have contributed to the program's treasury. Some future plans for fund-raising include a concert by the D-8 and a fiddler's concert, including, hopefully, some amazing but little known mountain talents.

Still another problem facing the program each year is staffing. In financial terms, the program may seem unattractive to prospective counselors. Counselors are provided room and board, and are paid at the end of the summer with the money from the treasury which has not been used. Last summer, each staff member was paid $85 for the summer. Persons who have served as staff are quick to emphasize, however, that the personal rewards, however, are unlimited.

Application for counselorship usually begins in March. In addition to the obvious qualifications of an ability to work with children, the program is looking for those with a knowledge of swimming (especially on the level of Water Safety Instructor), to help provide proper instruction and insure safety. Past experience shows that it is easier to find female counselors, so men in particular are encouraged to apply.

Needless to say, Tom Plumb's enthusiasm for this program is boundless. One receives the same impression in talking to some of the previous counselors. The great number of activities at the College which are designed to aid the Bristol Summer Program point to this enthusiasm.

editorial

'Belittling' the President

We consider the expression of student opinion to be an essential and invigorating element of student journalism. The recent fracas in this newspaper over a student's column, and the resultant passing away of this column, have left us with the unsettling feeling that our argument for Student-Administration-Trustee communication has not been successfully communicated. The policy of this newspaper concerning college politics apparently needs a clearer description.

The problem can be approached through the dispute mentioned above, which occurred between Nat Forbes, creator of the late "Rambling and Scrambling", and certain members of the Administration. Dean O'Brien, speaking for the President at the January 23rd Community Council meeting, insisted that Nat's "JIA In Japan" column implied there to be something amiss about President Armstrong's visit to Japan. O'Brien felt that this insinuation "belittled", to use his word, the President in the eyes of the College. In our view, the column was factual, Nat lowered his shield and cited the source of his information, and tinted the article only with his distinctive style.

A less defensive observer might have felt that the column showed there to have been nothing unusual about the President's overnight accommodations and traveling expenses. Such an observer might have concluded that the President was indeed acting with the best interests of the College in mind, and we are similarly convinced. If Nat's animated style is the crux of the criticism, then we must agree with the large receptive audience which "Rambling and Scrambling" found in the student body, that the column's attitude was refreshingly iconoclastic.

Dean Wonnacott has stated that trips such as the recent one to Japan are not at all unusual for President Armstrong, as he is the force behind all College fund-raising efforts, and often conducts these personally. In her opinion, the President's trip was not "newsworthy", and so presumably was not worth publicizing.

We have heard this same argument applied recently in another case by the Administration, which case is actually not news now, but may become news in the future. Stories which particular administrators feel to be non-newsworthy may be considered as quite the opposite by the editors of this newspaper, as we attempt to report news which would be interesting from the students' perspective. Dean Wonnacott is in a position to be quite aware of the President's actions, but we felt that students, to whom the President is generally invisible, might be well served by the answers to the questions, "What does the President do which keeps him in such seclusion?" "How does the President go about raising funds?", and "Where do these funds come from?" Such questioning leads to the issue of academic freedom at Middlebury. Trustees, generous donors, and foundations keep Middlebury alive. How pervasive is their influence on what is taught and the way we live here?

We suspect that their influence is too important to ignore, as we disagree with most of the ideals, goals, and values of corporate America. It is certainly difficult to specify precisely the power relationships between the Administration-Trustees and students. With regard to the issues of the fraternities, the Trustees seemed to make the decision. While in other cases, such as the Dental Clinic attempt and the Administration's speaking for the College in favor of the Route Seven bypass, the Administration directs the College.

Can we be certain that Old Chapel is filtering out any corporate biases which may result from the Trustees making the broad policies of the College? Even if the Trustees are limited to controlling only financial affairs, do they perhaps indirectly pressure our administrators when policy is being formulated? It is only by continual probing of the ways of the College and its dependence upon corporate power that we can hope to understand the ways of this world. We do not brand all apparent corporate influences at this college as evil, as indeed the College exists principally through the largess of the capitalist system.

We refuse to evade controversy and will continue to print plain news and informed opinion. We will continue to comment upon and to criticize the actions of the Administration, in the hope of giving students a clearer sense of where we stand.

c.l.

Homogenized Middlebury

As with death and taxes, we can be certain of the fact that institutions like Middlebury College will continue to be characterized by a largely homogeneous student body.

Given the high cost of a liberal arts education, Middlebury's rigorous entrance requirements, and the elitist nature of the College, it is not surprising that Middlebury tends to attract and admit a certain 'type' of student. To be admitted and to succeed as a student, it seems one need possess certain attributes: intelligence, a reasonable amount of family wealth, and a willingness to stay in line.

Middlebury's fraternities and Nat Forbes' "Rambling and Scrambling" have shown, each in their own way, the courage to step out of line and to shatter the one-dimensionality too often characteristic of Middlebury. They have proven themselves valuable to the college community, if only because the hell that they've raised has somehow made the place more real.

In regard to the fraternities, the Administration has not yet given an adequate answer to the charge that College control of the houses would foreclose an important living and dining option now open to students. As fraternity members have rightly argued, the houses "would just not be the same" under College ownership and control. Nor would the student body be the same. Middlebury would lose one of its precious few elements of diversity.

But as with the fraternities, the Administration seems to have judged in the case of "Rambling and Scrambling" that diversity is dangerous. As a *Campus* editorial stated last week, the editors of this paper feel that the opinions expressed in the recently discontinued column have been responsible ones, But without even considering the issue of responsibility, it is clear that Forbes' column was a valuable one, because it was humorous, informative, and interesting.

We would all do well to remember that a toleration of diversity has long been a part of what is good in the American tradition. Within the context of this community, it is important that we encourage rather than stifle the diversity represented by the fraternities and "Rambling and Scrambling", lest in our overconcern with propriety and correct appearances we grow fond of blandness and sterility.

g.d.

trbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrbtrb

Fulani is a little girl who lives in India, with small bones and lackluster eyes, who is only eight but looks 12, and she is probably one of the millions who will die this summer from the food shortage growing out of the oil shortage. About mid-August America is likely to discover that there is a crisis, not merely in India but possibly in Africa, much of the Mideast and parts of Latin America, and it will send emergency food supplies, by which time it will be too late. If a world food bank is begun it will have to be done now. There seems no sign of movement, however, by the government here.

We are so bemused by our gasoline shortage, that we can't see what's happening on Spaceship Earth. It's not hard to trace, however. Oil is a big component of nitrogen fertilizer; if oil leaps in price so does fertilizer. Japan imports oil, uses it to produce fertilizer, exports it to India. Less fertilizer, less food. Lester Brown of the Overseas Development Council, tells me that Japan has cut fertilizer production 25 percent and its exports will be reduced probably one-third. China will grab what it can. It means that the Indian subcontinent of 740 million (including India, Bangladesh and Pakistan) will suffer.

That's only a part of it. Food also depends on irrigation. In Asia two million irrigation wells are often pumped by small motors, chugging along, burning oil. The price of oil rises, irrigation costs more; food costs more; people who can't pay die.

In few places are food and population more delicately balanced than in India. Bernard Weinraub cabled in the **New York Times** last week from New Delhi of a striking election upset by the Communist party in the heart of Bombay that jolted Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's New Congress Party. Three years ago the Congress party polled 216,000 votes; now it's 70,185. Among the reasons: the "unprecedented 20 percent rise in the price of food in the last 12 months." Of course democracy in India is a thousand times more worth saving for the US than the odd government in South Vietnam for which we spent billions and 50,000 lives. But what will we do about it?

The sudden Arab oil boycott is something that has never, repeat never, occurred before in economics. It recalls Jay Gould's attempted "gold corner" in 1869. It affects the world and the United States in grotesque ways that we have yet to realize. The pedicab fare has doubled in Jakarta. And little Fulani may die of hunger in Bangalore.

"I want all African and Asian brothers here to know," Hubert Humphrey grimly told representatives of 45 nations in mid-November at an international food conference in Munich, West Germeny, "that when the Arab nations boycott oil to the United States, all they are doing is signalling you that you will starve."

This is too strong; a lot of other factors are involved. But the fact remains that in any crunch the poor and helpless fare worse, and in the crisis now developing the earth may be pushed over into a famine forecast for years.

About a third of the world's 3.9 billion people goes to bed hungry at night. World population increases two percent a year, about 80 million people. It will double at the present rate by the end of the century. That means double the food to feed them. And there are these ominous circumstances:

--For the first time America's arable land, the world's great bread basket reserve is all in use.

--World grain reserves expressed in days' consumption stood at 95 days in 1961 now is down to 37, smallest in history.

--Fertilizer supply is very short and the price is zooming.

--Something strang is happening to the world fish catch; some feel the very oceans are overfished; for the past 21 years the total world catch increased every year to 70 million metric tons in 1970; it has dropped in the past three years to 62 million.

Lester Brown comments, "With less fertilizer and two percent regular increase in population, this is the first year in which one can say positively, "There will be a reduction of food production in Asia, regardless of the weather. Never before in my memory has it been possible to say that."

Countries are divided into two tiers, the northern tier with relatively low birth rate and adequate food supply, North America, Western and Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union and Japan, recently joined by Korea, Taiwan and Mainland China. The other tier are the hungry lands with relatively high birth rate—most of Africa, much of the Mideast, the Indian subcontinent and parts of Latin America. This is the crisis of the 4 F's: food, fuel, fertilizer and fertility.

"This year there is no cushion any longer," Mr. Brown says, "things are very thin with a shortfall of fertilizer. With a drought somewhere, or unfavorable weather, there would be a scramble for food unlike anything we've seen. And in Washington a feeling that no one's in charge.

Most people can't believe that food supplies won't expand, just as they were sure cheap gas would continue. This may prove ultimately correct but in the meantime there could also be the greatest calamity in the history of mankind. The weather cycle is important. The US and Canada now control a larger share of the world's exportable grains than the Middle East does of oil, and the US provides 90 percent of the world soybean exports. Bad weather could reduce this. A cycle of droughts has hit North America roughly every 20 years since the Civil War when records were first made; the 1930's created the dust bowl and in the 1950's it appeared again. Even a mild return would be dangerous today.

"The issue that may well arise before this year is over," Lester Brown says, "is whether the more affluent nations will tighten their belts to fill what will be by far the largest food deficit in Asia that we've ever seen."

Tony Dechant, President of the Farmers Union recently, denounced the lassitude in Washington: "A world grain crop like that of 1972," he said, "would doom millions to starvation."

Fortunately prospects are for a bumper crop, but with high fertilizer prices it is not certain that the hungry lands can buy it.

fighting back

By Ralph Nader

If it all sounds bizarre, it nevertheless is happening up and down big business.Consider the following:

Gas and electric utilities who for a number of months were telling customers to conserve gas and electricity are now demanding higher rates because customers responded and reduced demand. These utilities have consumers coming and going because it wasn't very long ago that the companies were asking for higher rates to be able to respond to increasing demand.

General Motors has led the industry in offering the air bag safety system as an option on 50,000 1974 cars, yet seems to want to keep it a secret by not promoting it.So Allstate has been trying to get GM to feel less shocked about actually being first among the laggard auto companies on this safety feature.

The federal government is paying Ford and Volkswagen to develop a medium size advanced safety automobile.Ford which grosses $15 million an hour on the average 24 hours a day had no difficulty accepting its $595,000 share from Uncle Sam to do what it should have done on its own.

While several state insurance regulators have been pressing auto insurance companies to reduce their rates due to lower highway speeds and less driving arising out of the energy situation, the companies are actually pressing the Cost of Living Council for an increase in rates.

The oil industry which controls natural gas and hefty portions of coal and uranium resources insist on pushing prices of cheaper fuels up to meet the levels of its more expensive fuels. This is awesome market power indeed.

What these illustrations show is that both the market and government regulators are being snowed under by the unilateral power of giant business and their trade associations. Unless consumers spend more time fighting back instead of just groaning, the situation will worsen.

What can be done? Here are a few efforts that show the way:

Lawyers for the Oregon and Massachusetts student public interest groups are leading a national student drive to have states adopt their plan called "Lifeline Service" which would exempt small household users from future electric rate increases.The student goal is to change the present inverted rate structure where the biggest industrial and commercial users receive rates far lower than a small homeowner.

San Francisco Consumer Action, launched by Neil Gendel, a former California Assistant Attorney General has published a "Shopper's Guide to Banking Services" called "Break the Banks!" This booklet compares the price of loan, checking and savings services of banks in the San Francisco Bay area. Gendel says the guide is so designed that consumers in other cities can easily adapt it to local banks.

A leading insurance scholar, Professor Joseph Belth of Indiana University has started his own newsletter "The Insurance Forum" to tell consumers the truth about abuses and deceptions on a company by company basis. Belth, whose accurate charges against the insurance industry has jarred many a red-faced executive, will discuss such specific subjects as "What ITT Life is doing to college students?" or "What the Equitable of New York does to beneficiaries?" or "How to pay premiums for 'a piece of the rock' and have no insurance protection?"

Then there is the "Stone Soup"—one of many community food stores in Washington, D.C. and other cities springing up around the country that are organized around cooperative or non-profit principles. They're buying wholesome food wholesale and by cutting overhead and merchandising frills are passing on the savings to neighborhood consumers.

Letters to the editor

To The Editor:

I would dispute with Ms.Hong that Nat Forbes found himself under attack because he dealt with political issues.He dealt with snide insinuation of wrong doing.It is a fact that Dr.Armstrong went to Japan to try to raise money for the language program.It is not a particularly newsworthy fact—he visits foundations and donors frequently to try to raise money for the school.

What Mr. Forbes' three columns of newsprint does is to suggest that there was something mysterious or underhanded about the trip.Nat did the same sort of treatment on the Committee on the College—he did not address the very arguable proposals of that Committee but rather implied that there was something dishonest about the grant proposal (still in my office if anyone wants to read it) and that perhaps the money received was dishonestly used.

Mr. Forbes is a political man. This technique has been successfully used by political figures—notable Joe McCarthy—who successfully destroyed a number of people by insinuation. McCarthy was finally attacked personally—there is almost no other way to combat that kind of thing—and McCarthy too assumed the pose of the wronged and hurt.Guilt by insinuation is a dirty game and he who plays it has to be tough.

Susan Hong, in last week's editorial, is guilty of the same thing.She mentions that two Campus editors had quit. That's perfectly true.The implication is that they quit under the pressure of attack. That's not true; they quit for personal academic reasons.I don't know anything about the REAP members of whom she speaks.

On a totally other tack, I would take issue with Nat Forbes' corporate analogy. Yes, this is a corporation as legally set up—and therein the comparison ends.It is a non-profit corporation, the Trustees are volunteers who give money to it (they don't own stock or receive dividend checks).

In conclusion, I think it very important for the newspaper to attack issues.I also think Mr. Forbes has a right to smear people by insinuation.I also think that people who know the truth of a situation have a right to tell Mr.Forbes off.I think the crocodile tears are inappropriate.

Erica Wonnacott
Dean of Students

Editor's reply to the Dean of Students:

I must object to Erica Wonnacott's accusation that Nathaniel Forbes and I are guilty of snide political techniques, notably those used by Joe McCarthy, in our criticism of administrative actions. I think the analogy totally unwarranted and ill-founded.

Nathaniel Forbes can justify his opinions on President Armstrong's trip to Japan and the Committee on the College Report far better than I; however, I do think it important to point out that he hardly discussed the President's trip in "three columns of newsprint"—it was less than one—and all those who participated in discussions on the Special Committee Report know that Nat **did** address "the very arguable proposals of that Committee" repeatedly, long before the issue of the grant proposal arose.

I am accused of the "dirty game" of "guilt by insinuation" because I mentioned that two former **Campus** editors quit under the pressure of personal attack. I assume that Mrs. Wonnacott thinks I refer to the two most recent Editors-in-Chief, Richard Duff and Rick Votta.I am well aware that these two students quit because of personal academic reasons, and would never imply that their political involvement, which was certainly mild enough, was the cause of their resignations.Last spring the Campus was laden with editorials explaining that these editors were forced to quit because they found it difficult to go to school and put out a newspaper at the same time.I thought the issue clear.

I referred in my editorial to Steve Early '72 and Stephen Olson, who would have graduated with this year's class.Although Steve Early did not quit his editorship, he certainly spoke of the frustration he felt trying to protest fundamental assumptions held by the College, and about the extremes he felt he had to go to in order to get any response from the Administration.

Stephen Olson left Middlebury after serving one semester as News Editor, and one semester as Editor-in-Chief of the **Campus**.Like Steve Early and Nathaniel Forbes, he strongly protested certain actions of College administrators, and like them, he withdrew disillusioned from Middlebury politics.Certainly one of the reasons he left Middlebury altogether was because he felt that his public role threatened his private life.

Middlebury radicals do not always begin protesting in extremist ways.But it soon becomes clear that no one is really listening, and they find themselves becoming more and more one-sided in trying to get their points across. In my editorial I wished to point out what I consider to be a legitimate pattern—that of students who protest at first mildly, then more strongly as they realize that they are getting little response, and who finally give up when they find themselves branded "crazy radical" in anything they do. That is where their personal lives become threatened, for they find that they are considered little more than extremist politicians.

I would only hope that the Administration does not view these people as Middlebury misfits, and that they realize the implications of such a pattern of withdrawal and disillusionment by some of the College's most intelligent students.No one is assuming the "pose of the wronged and hurt" over this issue in order to gain personal sympathy. The issue is much larger, and questions the ability of the Administration to listen to any student who challenges basic assumptions held by the College. I too think that "crocodile tears" are inappropriate; don't flatter yourself that they are being shed.

Susan Hong
Co-Editor-in-Chief

To the Editor:

In re Wonnacott letter: Ludicrous.I was too young to push pencils when Joe McCarthy needed me.

Nathaniel Forbes

To The Editor:

Will anyone take Nathaniel Forbes' place as campus muckraker?

In the past few months he has attacked several important issues, such as fraternities, the Special Committee Report, and the Trustee meeting. In so doing, he has obviously upset members of the Administration. But he has been serving a vital purpose in the college community. Nathaniel Forbes is bringing issues to students' attention which would not otherwise be presented.

How many students knew how long it has been since all students have had a chance to meet with the Trustees?

How many students knew the significance of the Trustee meeting before it was discussed in "Rambling and Scrambling?"

Not everyone has the courage, or the ability to publicly challenge administrators' actions and decisions which affect the whole community.Not everyone has the know-how or experience to obtain the information to back up these challenges. Perhaps in the future, information such as that Nathaniel Forbes has revealed will not be brought up.

We think that this will hurt everyone.If Nat Forbes is only "the most recent in a line of Middlebury students" who have had to drop out of contant public view, we feel that somewhere there exists a constraint on the freedom to express one's opinions publicly. As a result, the few students who care to express their views on important community issues may be deterred from attempting this action.

Ginni Leigh Jones
Barbara Ann Kritchevsky
Jocelyn Samuels

To The Editor:

I was very distressed to learn that Nat Forbes is discontinuing his column "Rambling and Scrambling" because of overwhelming political and personal pressure. This has been the one column which has consistently and thoughtfully questioned much of the politicking that goes on at Middlebury . He has been the

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announcements

"An Evening's Bawdy"

the middlebury campus

By KIM ROSEN

And you thought that the sexual revolution had just begun! Come and learn otherwise at **An Evening's Bawdy, Jon Lonoff**'s original theatre rendition of **The Decameron** by Boccaccio. The play will open in the Hepburn Zoo Theatre on February 19 and run through February 24. All seats are reserved at $1.00 — while they last.

The play, a hillarious romp through several of the wittier tales of **The Decameron**, presents a group of travelling story-twllers who "find a stage wherever a story can be told to lighten a heart or bring on a tear." However the only tears provoled by this particular production will be those that accompany unmitigated laughter as the players frolick through the tales of jealousy, sex, debauchery and other such comedy that seems to arise wherever the seed of Love is planted.

The Decameron is a collection of one hundred short stories which Boccaccio claims were told by ten young people who had taken refuge together just outside the plague-ridden city of Florence.In order to pass the time they told tales, one a piece for ten days.

The result is Giovanni Boccaccio's greatest work, a masterpiece which has influenced many other classics of literature, most notably, Chaucer's **Canterbury Tales**. Some of Boccaccio's stories are comic, some are tragic, but all are representative of Italy in the fourteenth century.

Director-adaptor Jon Lonoff has employed the theatrical style called "Story Theatre" to portray the bawdy tales.The stories, humorous in the original form seem twice as delightful in this theatrical version.

The set and the colorful costumes, fashioned after those of medieval travelling players, have been designed by Helen Gatling.

The cast includes Lloyd Davis, Nancy Burns, David Kester, Sue Katz, Craig Simmons and Rochelle Pomerance.

Tickets for the production, which is produced by the Winter Carnival Committee in association with the Department of English and Drama, will go on sale soon after vacation.

Baha'i movies

On Wednesday, February 13 at 8:30 pm in Dana Auditorium, the Baha'is of Middlebury will present three documentary films on the Baha'i Faith: "And His Name Shall Be One," "A New Wind," and "The Dedication."

"And His Name Shall Be One" was produced by CBS television in 1966 for its series "Lamp Unto My Feet."The first half of the film is devoted to scenes of Baha'i Holy Places in Israel, accompanied by excerpts from the writings of Baha'u'llah, read by Alexander Scourby.The rest of the film consists of interviews with Baha'is, including the Baha'i representative to the United Nations and members of the National Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'is of the United States.

"A New Wind" was produced in 1969 by Canadian documentary film-maker George C. Stoney.The film illustrates the diversity among the followers of the Baha'i Faith, showing communities in Israel at the Baha'i World Centre, in New Mexico, in India, and in Japan.Mr.Stoney said that this was the most difficult film he had ever attempted. He stated that making the film "required me not only to concentrate into less than half an hour of screen time, the feel and scope of a worldwide community that is growing at a tremendous rate, but to translate into visual terms the spiritual experiences that unite peoples of such incredibly diverse cultures."

"The Dedication" is a film produced by Baha'is showing the opening of the first Baha'i House of Worship in Latin America, just outside Panama City. It combines footage of the inside and outside of the new Baha'i temple with music and prayers in Spanish, English, Guaymi, and Persian.Rather than speaking directly of Baha'i teachings, this film seeks to express them in the faces and voices of the Baha'is themselves.

Everyone is cordially invited. No admission charge.

Democratic women's conference

The 1974 Campaign Conference for Democratic Women was announced today by Margaret Hartigan, Democratic National Committeewoman. The Conference will be held in Washington, D.C. March 29-31, 1974 at the Sheraton Park Hotel.

The Conference theme, "It Takes a Woman," will be woven through a series of innovative workshops to be led by political experts. Workshop discussions will be directed towards How to: Run for Office, Run a Campaign, Lobby a Legislature, Raise the Money, and How to Raise the Issues.

For more information contact Ruth Poger, Executive Director, Vermont Democratic State Headquarters, P.O. Box 231, Burlington, or call 862-9681.

Remove bicycles

Bicycles in outside racks must be removed by February 2nd.If not, they will be cut loose..The racks have to be painted. Please see Security about other places to store bikes. They may **not** be stored in dorm hallways.

classifieds

THE SULLIVAN AGENCY is the **ONLY** typing service which charges **LESS for theses than for ordinary manuscripts! Tues, Fri, 9-5; Mon, Wed, Thurs, 1-5. 388-6560.**

The Addison County Community Action Grou p is now holding a drive to collect any usable furniture.There are many people in Addison County who need mattresses, bureaus, kitchen utensils, or any other home furnishings you have to give. If you have a donation, please call 388-2285 or 388-4802 and we will arrange to pick up the furniture.

Wanted: People interested in working now and/or next year with a town person who has cerebral palsey. We need people to visit, tutor, take him to sports events, or work in the pool with him. Contact Jane Hicock, Box 2074 or 388-2852.

New fraud related to energy crisis

Attorney General Kim Cheney today announced that his Consumer Fraud Division has filed two "Energy Crisis"' related suits with the Rutland County Court.Both involve businesses which have allegedly attempted to take advantage of the gasoline shortage by indicating to some customers that they could not buy gas unless they also purchased other goods or services.In "legal talk," this is known as a "tie-in sale" and Cheney's complaint alleges that such tie-in sales are illegal in the context of the current energy crisis.

In one case, Martin Brown, owner of Habro Mobil Gas Station and the Broken Ski Restaurant and bar, located near the Killington Ski area, is alleged to have requred gasoline patrons to spend two hours in his bar before they could get a full tank of gas.

In the second case, Hutchins Fuels of Hydeville, Vermont is alleged to have attempted to force patrons to purchase all their oil products from Hutchins by indicating that only those who purchased "other" oil products would be furnished wth gasoline.

As well as seking to stop these practices, the Attorney General is also asking for substantial monetary penalties.

letters...

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only one to do 'muckraking' in the finest sense of the word, saying things that most of us wouldn't have the courage to say.It is a sad commentary that such individual delving and questioning should have to end.

I would support last week's editorial "Private and Public," and add that while Nat's opinions are personal, they also represent the views of a much larger community here—of those committed to politically thoughtful and continuous reevaluation of this school in the context of the society at large.

Gretchen Amussen

Dick's

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e.q. news

By TOM PLUMB

E.Q. News will carry red letter environmental dates for the period between January 31 and February 13 in this issue.

The United States entered the race to clutter outer space with expensive garbage by sending its first satellite into orbit, Explorer I, from Cape Canaveral, Florida, on January 31, 1958.

The Act of February 1, 1905, provided for the transfer of forest reserves from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture. The present Forest Service dates from this act.

A leopard was exhibited for the first time on February 2, 1802, by Othello Pollard, near the Columbian Museum, Boston, Massachusetts. An admission fee of 25¢ was charged to see the "import from Bengal."

On February 3, 1970, Philadelphia filed a damage suit in U.S. District Court charging conspiracy in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act by 13 major automobile and truck manufacturers and their trade association to restrain the development and installation of anti-pollution devices on vehicles.

An Onassis-owned tanker, Arrow, carrying 38 million gallons of bunker oil piled up on the Cerberou Rocks of Nova Scotia's Chedabucto Bay on February 4, 1970. About 19 million gallons of thick, gooey residual oil escaped from the broken hulk.

1,500 landowners in the vicinity of the Los Angeles Airport alleged in Superior Court that noisy aircraft landings and take-offs over their residences caused damage. On February 5, 1970, Judge Bernard Jefferson awarded 539 of the plaintiffs a total of more than $740,000 in damages due to jet aircraft noise.

Secretary of State Evans Hughes argued for the adoption of a provision at the Washington Arms Conference of 1922 prohibiting "the use of asphyxiating, poisonous, or other gases and all analagous liquids, materials, or devices." This treaty was adopted by the conference and was signed on February 6, 1922. Needless to say, the United States has not yet signed it.

On February 7, 1971, the Highway Action Coalition, a Washington based group dedicated to busting the Highway Trust Fund was established.

February 8 was a busy day for the environment. On February 8, 1965, President Johnson sent his message on natural beauty to Congress which included a section on air pollution. For the first time in history clean air had become a national goal. A lot of good it did.

As a result of a snowstorm in Chicago on February 8, 1967, traffic stood still for three days. This cut vehicle exhaust pollution by 90%.

The offshore oil rig that cracked up on January 28, 1969, in Santa Barbara Channel, was finally capped on February 8, 1969.

And finally, President Nixon issued an executive order on February 8, 1972 that halted the annual killing by poisons of thousands of wild animals in western and southwestern states.

Boeing's new 747, the first of the "jumbo jets," made its first flight on February 9, 1969. It was cut short by a "minor problem." The pilot called the $214 million plane "a pilot's dream." Now if we can only get down to earth and put that kind of money into our railroads.

February 10,1899, saw the establishment of two national forests. The Gallatin National Forest with headquarters in Bozeman, Montana and the Fishlake National Forest in Richfield, Utah were established.

On February 10, 1909, Marquette National Forest in Escanaba, Michigan was established, and on February 10, 1970, a Chevron Oil Company offshore well exploded and resulted in proliferation of oil slicks in the Gulf of Mexico. Do we really want more offshore drilling?

On February 11, 1892, Pike National Forest in Colorado Springs, Colorado was established and on February 11, 1909, Huron National Forest in Cadillac, Michigan was established.

In a speech before officers of more than 200 major industries President Nixon promised not to make them "scapegoats" of the anti-pollution drive, and said, "The government--this Administration, I can assure you--is not here to beat industry over the head." This speech was delivered on February 11, 1971.

The first two-man team bicycle event was held February 2, 1899 and lasted until February 17, 1899. It was won by Miller and Waller, who rode a combined total of 2,7334 miles.

The first automobile race from New York to Paris, via Seattle and Yokohama, started on February 12, 1908, from Times Square, N.Y.C.

On February 13, 1909 Superior National Forest with headquarters in Duluth, Minn. was established.

The oil tanker **Delian Apollo**, owned by Humble and by Shipping Development Corp. of Panama ran aground in Tampa Bay and spilled oil, causing Florida's tourist industry to lose 5% of its business. It's no wonder Canada is a little leary of having the Alaskan oil shipped past her coast.

On February 14, 1974, Environmental Quality will present James Hightower, who works for the Agribusiness Accountability Project at the Center for Community Change in Washington, D.C. Hightower is the author of "Hard Tomatoes, Hard Times," which deals with the rise of big business in the agricultural sector of the economy.

He is interested in the way that crops are becoming mass produced and altered, so that they can be picked by machine. Hightower will speak at 7:30 in Proctor Lounge.

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alard quartet

By TOM PANITZ

The week of the Alard String Quartet's residence at Middlebury, during which they performed three concerts, delivered a lecture for the Winter Term Series, held open rehearsals, and coached student ensembles was a great one. But probably less than one hundred and fifty people witnessed any of it. This lack of interest cannot be attributed to any weaknesses on the Quartet's part. Though their overall performance cannot fairly be termed as "brilliant' or "an outstanding success", it was strong and, at times, did very nearly attain brilliance.

It is also doubtful that the small attendance can be attributed to a lack of either variety or quality in their program. The concerts encompassed works from eleven composers, from Mozart (18th century) to Persichetti (whose String Quartet #4 "Parable" was written in 1972), and included more masterpieces than this reviewer, for one, is used to hearing within any three nights of performance. The entire program, in fact, seemed the perfect contribution to Winter Term. It is sad that the Alard's invitation to become acquainted with this wide variety of works was declined by all but a few.

Monday evening's "Standard Program", which received the best attendance of the three performances, included quartets by Mozart, Debussy and Beethoven. Unfortunately, with the Mozart quartet, the group appeared unable to perform consistently with the special clarity, or refinement, which the intricacies of the music require. They often lacked a lightness, a feeling for the delicate interactions that are unique to Mozart. This weakness, however, was not evident in their performance of the third "Menuetto" movement. Here, the subtleties emerged and the result was quite satisfying as well as enlightening.

The Quartet's performance of the next work, Debussy's only string quartet, was strong throughout. The characteristic elasticity and momentum of the piece were communicated with ease. It was beautiful.

One of the Quartet's strengths is the richness of its sound in the lower registers. This quality became especially apparent in the final work of the program—Beethoven's 2nd String Quartet. Their exciting performance of the final "Presto" movement was the highlight of the evening.

The Tuesday afternoon lecture, given by the Alard's cellist, Leonard Feldman, served as an introduction to the next two concerts. Its theme was the twentieth century composer's responsibility to his listeners. Feldman said that music today should provide the listener with a challenge, not instant gratification. Rather than being catered to, the listener should be faced with new concepts and approaches. These challenges, Feldman said, could be, when properly confronted, an "enobling" experience for the listener.

As the American and twentieth century music became more difficult, the Quartet's handling of the material seemed to improve. The Tuesday night program of Loeffler, Ives, Powell, and Persichetti provided a variety of American music ranging from the unique New England style of Ives to the electronic gimmicks of Powell and Persichetti.

Thursday's program dealt with the twelve-tone trend in the twentieth century music of Webern and Bartok, and concluded with the best performance of the week in Britten's Quartet #2. Here, the Quartet's mastery of the piece's unusually demanding technical skills resulted in a most exciting and exhilarating listening experience. They performed with an integrity reflecting a brilliant understanding, through extremely difficult rhythms and syncopations, the likes of which had previously been a stumbling block for them.

The events of the week concluded with a delightful and impressive student performance of a Boccherini String Trio, given by John Cochrane, '74, Jane Peatling, '74, and Sue Butler, '77. They were joined by Alard's violinist, Ray Page, in an 18th century Spanish quartet by Ariaga.

Although they were sparsely attended, the week's activities provided an excellent exposure to a wide variety of fine music. Thank yous go to the Middlebury Music Department and, especially, to the Alard String Quartet.

six hours of india

By PASCAL CHANG

Louis Malle's documentary, "Phantom India", is an extraordinary, fascinating work of film. It was presented last week at the College by the Middlebury - International Film Festival under the join sponsorship of the Cinema Club, MCAB, REAP, American Movie Club and the Religion and Political Science Departments.Epic in length, the film consists of seven parts and lasts for a total of six hours.

"Phantom India" was filmed in 1968 and was subsequently shown on BBC-TV. Its appearance on the BBC provoked a wave of outrage and protest in India which eventually led to the expulsion of the BBC from India.Malle worked with a crew of three, and spent five months shooting the film. He began his journey in Calcutta, moved southward, and finally ended up in Bombay. In the course of his trip, Malle used an incredible amount of film, often letting his camera center on a single subject for hours.The film was edited to one-ninth its original length.

Phantom India is an honest, revealing portrait of India as seen through the eyes of a foreigner, a Westerner.Malle is, in his own eyes "a prisoner of his own civilization" and thus a complete stranger to India. He is thoroughly realistic in his intentions, yet his search for the truth does not drive him to an excessive concern with fact or objectivity.Malle's film achieves a sensitive balance between the ideal and the real in India.

Malle shows much of what we already know about India. The obvious, harsh economic realities are revealed in shocking scenes of misery and squalor.They can only confirm our pre-conceived notions of India's extreme poverty .But Malle senses that the reasons for the poverty in India lie deeper than just simply factors of ignorance or over-population.

Initially, he cannot understand how the Indians tolerate their unhealthy living conditions without taking steps to improve them.Eventually, he realizes that the Indians have a different perception of reality, and consequently, different ideas of what such concepts as happiness and cleanliness mean.

Malle sees that while Indian customs and habits appear strange to him, those of his own Western culture take on the same appearance to Indians.After a while he feels that "we've become the spectacle, and they the spectators." Ultimately, he has no right to pose solutions to the problems of India when such solutions, based upon the Western perception of reality, would be meaningless to most Indians.

Malle first senses the frustrations of trying to communicate with Indians as his camera roams the streets of a crowded village in the first part of his film, "The Impossible Camera". The women look at his camera with suspicion and fear, as if it were some sort of evil eye.At other times, Malle is completely ignored, as if he simply did not exist.

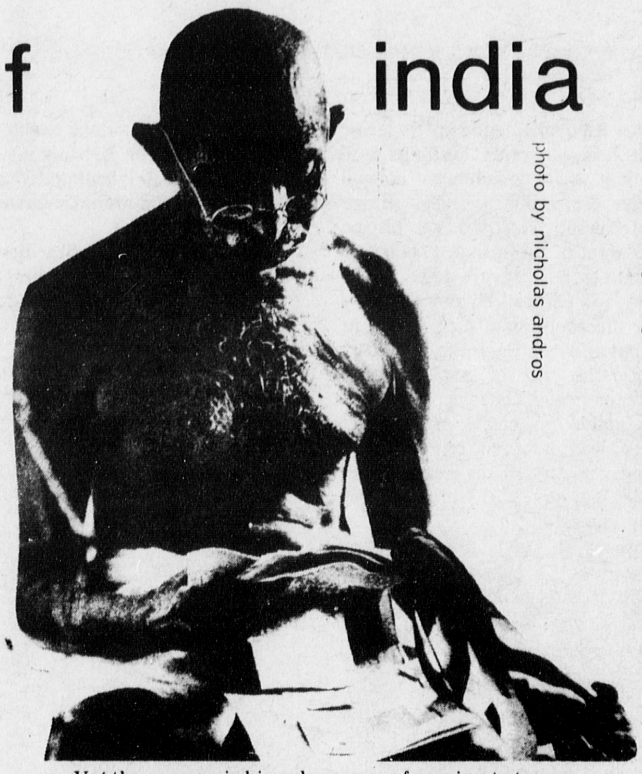

photo by nicholas andros

Yet the camera is his only means of coming to terms with India.He quickly realizes the futility of pursuing his elusive subject through a carefully planned, organized approach. Instead, he contents himself to simply follow, in a sense, the whims of his camera.The film thus becomes a film of "chance encounters" where Malle focuses his attention on whatever happens to catch his interest at a particular moment.

But the film presents more than just a series of scattered impressions.Malle says that in the beginning he regarded his journey through India as a diversion, a flight of fancy.

He soon discovers, however, that "the flight becomes a quest", a quest to examine his own self in the face of the mysterious and incomprehensible; a quest to capture the soul of India through the eye of his camera. If he can gain some inkling of what this soul is, then perhaps it will be possible for him to accept the seeming inanities of Indian existence.

Passive Indifference

Malle continually marvels at the ability of the Indian's mind and senses to transcend reality and respond with passive indifference to the unusual or bizarre.In one scene, a flock of vultures descends to devour the carcass of a dead water buffalo while a dog attempts to keep them away.The camera focuses intently upon the activities of the horrible creatures as they fight their spoil.We, the audience, must painfully witness this shocking sight. To the Hindu, however, such a scene is commonplace, and the feast goes on unnoticed even though it takes place by the side of a road, in full view of passersby.

Another scene shows a tree in the middle of a city with dozens of bats hanging from its limbs. In such large numbers the animals are repulsive, and yet the inhabitants of the city do nothing to disturb the bats. The creatures are undoubtedly a health hazard, but they are left alone.Less fantastic is the comical picture of a man unobtrusively pushing a sewing machine on a table down a road.No one stops to stare or laugh at him. Malle follows him with his camera, amused but no longer amazed at such sights.

Religion is the key to an understanding of India and why her problems are so complex and irresolvable. Part 3 of the film, "Indians and the Sacred," focuses on the role of religion in the lives of Indians and its influence upon their way of looking at the world.

What strikes Malle most forcefully about religion in India is its living, active role in Indian society. Watching a ceremony in a Hindu temple, he imagines himself in the MiddleAges, when religion was a living thing for the Western world.In the opening moments of Part 3, Malle describes the paralyzing effect of the hot, sultry climate of southern India.The people of the South seem perpetually asleep or sluggish.

Yet, the South is the center of the Hindu religion.It is there that Hinduism is most vigorously practiced. Malle is surprised at the dramatic change of behavior which occurs when the people come before their gods in the temple. Stirred from their normal state of lethargy, the people assume an attitude of intense ativity and concentration.

In one sequence, Malle films the eccentric gestures and motions of people as they go through their pujas. Each person performs this personal rite of worship to his god with a seriousness and fervor which intrigues Malle.What is the purpose, the motivation behind this sudden burst of energy and activity, otherwise missing in the daily lives of these people? Malle can only remark: "We watched, filmed for hours, but we failed to understand."

Juggernaut

Part 2, "Things in Madras", includes a scene of a juggernaut, a primitive temple on wheels, being pushed through the streets of a town while crowds of people follow it, extending offerings of fruit and coconut to the temple's priest.The juggernaut towers over the crowd, its top swaying precariously, as if about to tip over.The danger of this unwieldy colossus toppling over and crushing people to death is obvious, but no one seems to notice it.

Malle views this spectacle as a form of "collective entrancement", where both rich and poor are temporarily brought together and everyone becomes one. He begins to get some sense of the spiritual harmony and unity of worship which pervades the Indian religious experience.

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council...

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Administrators were primarily concerned with what function these students would have and how they would be chosen. When Dean Wonnacott asked how the students would be selected, Andy Reding replied that they should come from the Forum so that they could stay in contact with students and issues.

It was proposed that students rotate according to the issue that the Committee was discussing. Arnold McKinney felt that this would mean selecting student "advocates" instead of representatives.

Curt Viebranz moved that two students be elected by the Student Forum to serve for one year.Their purpose would be to communicate to the Trustees "those issues deemed salient by the Forum."

efore the moton came to a vote, O'Brien spoke of an "air of unreality " in thinking that two students who could meet only infrequently with the rest of the Committee, could re ally represent the students better than the Admininstration could. He termed it a "symbolic gesture." The motion passes overwhelmingly, 8-0-2, with O'Brien and Wonnacott abstaining.

Student Editors Take Flak

The final topic on the agenda was the content of Greg Dennis' editorial,, "Middlebury Secrets," and Nat Forbes' "Rambling and Scrambling" column, which both appeared in the January 17 issue of the Campus-campus.

O'Brien took the opportunity to point out to Greg, who attended the meeting, that he thought the analogy between the Nixon and the Armstrong Administrations was a poor one.In reply, Dennis argued that most of the decisions which affect Middlebury students are made "behind closed doors," and that the College should attempt to deal responsibly with its relationship to the society at large.O'Brien agreed with Dennis that the College's relation to the society was an important question, but said the the Administrators felt generally that many issues were too large to handle effectively. He stressed that they saw their job as insuring that time and effort were spent in areas where there was a possibility of achieving desirable results. Hesaid that he felt certain questions, such as that of corporate responsibility fell outside this realm.

O'Brien then turned to Nat Forbes and his column "Rambling and Scrambling," and accused Forbes of gossip and innuendo.O'Brien was disturbed by Forbes' emphasis on the "unavailability of the President," and said that Armstrong "felt bad" that he has been "divorced somewhat" from the student body.

Forbes countered by saying that if President Armstrong had been aroused by his repeated criticisms of the President's availability and the Colleges's decision-making processes, then he considered himself successful.

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india...

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Malle, however, displays skepticism about the fanatical devotion of Hindu worshippers. It sometimes seems the product of blind superstition and ignorance. The people are continually poor and hungry, and yet they will give up precious money and food for the sake of their gods.

In all this, the priest seems to play a hypocritical role. He occupies a position of great respect and power in Indian society. Nevertheless, "his greed is boundless' and he will not hesitate to profit from the people. There are some priests who have been thoroughly trained in the recitation of ancient scriptures and texts, but who do not seem to know the meaning of them. Their teaching seems to be a mere parroting of what they have learned through rote memorization. Meanwhile, the faithful flock to their priest with unquestioning belief, hoping that he will bestow upon them the blessings of the gods in exchange for a few coins. Malle is dismayed by such scenes, which represent one image of India, an image of "a horde of outstretched hands."

The filmmaker continually finds himself enchanted with the beauty of religion in India, but too often he is painfully reminded of the overwhelming obstacle it presents to progress. To improve their standard of living, the Indians must adopt modern methods of nutrition, health care, birth control, etc. But to most of them, modernization is either nonsense or a threat to the integrity of their religious traditions and customs. For example, hygiene means nothing to the Indians. Malle notes that "water is an obsession with Indians." but cleanliness does not enter into their conception of its value.

Water is good because it is sacred. Cleaning oneself is a matter of washing away spiritual impurities rather than actual, physical dirt.

Malle focuses at one point on a pool of water in a temple where people are bathing themselves. The water is absolutely filthy, with fish and other creatures floating in it. Yet, the bathers seem to take pleasure in their activity. One can imagine the difficulty of trying to convince these people that the water is unsanitary and thus dangerous to their health. Malle makes note of a remark of Mark Twain's, to the effect that the Ganges River is so filthy that even microbes couldn't live in it.

Caste System

Religion also plays an essential role in the preservation of the caste system, which is the greatest obstacle to social progress in India. The belief in the cycle of reincarnation, the belief that one's place in the world is predetermined, remains strong. In Part 5, "A Look at the Caste System," Malle attempts to examine how the caste system works in one particular village.

At first, he has trouble seeing signs of caste's existence, because no one in the village thinks or talks about it. Each person knows what his position in the social hierarchy is, and he accepts it without question. Malle discovers that contrary to the Western view that there are four basic castes, there are really an infinite number of levels to the system, and that even families slightly different in caste cannot associate with each other. To even sit down at a table with someone of a lower caste is to risk contamination, for those below oneself are believed to be impure, and therefore unsuitable company.

The injustices of the caste system are most evident in the respective living conditions of the castes. Those of the lower castes are more poorly clothed, fed, and sheltered, and they are not allowed the chance to improve their lot. The caste system is seen as a form of economic oppression which can only be overcome through a change in consciousness. Malle says that "the people must look at the world with new eyes."

India is far from being a homogenous country in ethnic and linguistic terms. "India," Malle says, "is a jigsaw of peoples." In Part 6 we are exposed to several isolated groups of people who are struggling to maintain their identity amid the pressures of modernization and the encroachment of an ever-increasing population. These groups are: an aboriginal tribe called the Bondus, a small community of Jews, a group of foreigners called the Ashran, and another non-Indian tribe called the Todas. Together, they present a picture of an India completely different from that of the crowded cities and villages.

The story of the Bondus is a tragicone. for they were the first inhabitants of India. Having fled to live by themselves in the mountains, they are now being forced by the Indian government to integrate into Indian society. The group resists this pressure, but it is clear that assimilation is only a matter of time.

The Jews and the Ashran seem strangely out of place in a land of profound poverty and misery. They both look well-fed and happy with their lot, almost as if they were living in another world. The Ashran are a group of people who have come from all corners of the globe to find "the inner life in India." Most of them have money, but they have not found their wealth to be a source of satisfaction or fulfillment. Having come to India, however, they have found peace and a reason for living under the spiritual guidance of the group. Despite their spiritual endeavors, the Ashran don't seem to belong to the real soul of India, however. Perhaps it is because they don't present the picture of hunger or suffering which is such a common feature of the larger society.

One cannot help but be enchanted by the Todas, a people who seem perpetually happy and carefree, seemingly unaware of the problems of hunger and disease. Malle sees their situation as an ultimately tragic one, for they are the last representations of a free, happy, just society in India. They do not live under a burden of social and religious restraints, but instead express a wild exuberance for life so rare in India. Unfortunately, they too must become involved in India's problems.

The Future

Malle's feelings about the future of India are ambivalent. He seems to be trapped between the ideals of traditional India and the realities of modern India. On the one hand, he is caught up in the timelessness, the peacefulness of the spiritual world in the traditional society. But then he is awakened from his trance by the ubiquitous poverty, "the poverty that one can never get used to." This hard economic reality is too overwhelming to ignore, and it is, finally, the crucial factor upon which India's future rests.

In the final part of the film, "Bombay: The Future of India," Malle returns to the Western world, for Bombay has many of the trappings of a European city: cars, stores, brothels, the stock exchange. This is the center of progress in India. Yet Malle seems fearful of the effect that modernization, in the form of industrialization, might have on the lives of the people in the villages. Not only will the force of industrialization slowly destroy their traditions, but it will also create a new situation of exploitation of the poor. Already, Bombay is controlled by a small business minority, the Pharsees, who head a huge capitalistic empire. The Pharsees, long a dominant social and economic group, are very reluctant to give up any of their powers or privileges. Will the growth of industry really improve the lot of the common people?

Malle does not think so. In the final scene of the film, the camera moves to the site of a salt marsh where workers can be seen toiling in the heat. Malle remarks that "For one last time, India takes it upon herself to contradict us." While traditional India still remains very much alive, it is finally inevitable that industrialization will come to India and the exploitation of men by other men will continue.

One of the most enthralling scenes in the series is one in which two girls at a school for dancers are practicing the most ancient Indian dance, the Bharath Natyam. The girls dance with complete grace, in harmony with the music and each other's movements. It is wonderful to watch the expression on their faces and the intensity with which they strive for perfection in their movements. Malle filmed these girls for hours. He said, "We couldn't drag ourselves away!" Finally, the filming had to end, but only because the director of the school found it necessary to throw Malle and his crew out. It was worth the six exhaustive hours of viewing for this one beautiful scene.

One perhaps expects more definite, less ambiguous answers from Malle, but India is too complex a subject for any one man, particularly one from the West, to wholly understand. What Malle succeeds so well in doing is in capturing in a few selected moments the essential spirit and wonder of a mystical India.

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'b' hockey

By TERRY BAER

The freshmen Panthers had a big scoring week, showing poise and confidence as they defeated Norwich 7-3 and the Northern Vermont Hockey All-Stars 6-5.

In the game against Norwich, the Panthers twice fought back from deficits of two points, and at the end of two periods, had tied Norwich 3-3. In the last period, the Midd offense again came to life as the Frosh exploded for 4 goals against a stunned Norwich.

Dennis Sullivan recorded a hat trick for the Panthers, and Buzzy Woodworth wracked up 2 tallies. Robby Connerty, and Graham MacFarlane provided the rest of the scoring punch for the Panthers.

Against the Northern Vermont Hockey All-Stars, the Panthers found themselves in a free-for-all. The Frosh took a first period lead of 3-0 before the All-Stars began to show some life. In the second period, the All-Stars scored two goals to narrow the lead to 3-2. The Panthers scored again before the final good exchange to end the period 5-3.

The last period proved to be the most exciting. The All-Stars scored twice more to even up the score. They continued to pressure the Panthers, but the Midd defense gelled to a strong wall. The All-Stars even had a golden opportunity when the Frosh were two men down, but some great penalty killing by Buzzy Woodworth completely thwarted any successful attempts to find the nets.

The Panthers then regained momentum unleashing a barrage of shots. Midd finally secured the victory as Jerry Quinn netted his second and winning goal. The other goals were scored by Graham MacFarlane, Ollie Maggard, Bruce Willard, and Dennis Sullivan.

Coach Pfeiffer commented on both games by saying that he was pleased with the recent surge of scoring. He continued to say that in both games the "B" team scored twice as many goals as they had in any previous games this season. He attributed the new power to the squad's depth. They have fine over-all skating strength and are capable of playing 3 solid interchangeable lines. Coach Pfeiffer finished by saying he was happy with Middlebury's comeback against Norwich and the A--Stars, noting that the Panthers had temporarily lost concentration during the game with the All-Stars because they were distracted by the officiating. That they still managed to finish so well indicated a maturing team.

panthers split two

By ERIC MALTZMAN

With the unexpected return of Ben Davidson, giving the Panthers stronger rebounding and some inside shooting, the basketball team continued to improve on offense. The defense is still inconsistent, and the squad was lucky to come away with a split of its two games last week. Middlebury lost to Trinity on the road, 73-63, and came back to edge WPI in overtime, 93-87.

Dave Pentkowski did it all for Middlebury against Trinity last Wednesday. The six-foot junior led the team with 23 points (on 60% shooting), 7 rebounds, and seven assists. It wasn't enough, as Othar Burks hit for 30 points to lead a hot-shooting Trinity club to its eighth win against three losses.

Midd started out very well and played its best first half since the St. Michael's game. Kevin Cummings scored the first three baskets of the game as Midd broke to a 6-2 lead. The Panthers played a solid man-to-man defense, denying the Bantams a field goal until 15:49. But Trinity played very well once they got rolling. Relying on good outside shooting and strong offensive rebounding (they had a whopping 24-11 advantage), the home team moved ahead 16-10 midway through the first half.

Pentkowski then hit three of Midd's next four hoops to tie the game for the last time at 18-18 with 7:39 left. Burks countered with three buckets in a row to lead an 11-2 Trinity surge. A Panther rally in the last two and a half minutes cut the deficit to 35-32.

Trinity quickly got the lead back up to six points early in the second half, and Middlebury never got closer. The lead wavered between six and twelve as the Panthers gamely stayed within striking distance but could never mount a serious threat. The teams shot fairly evenly (46% for Midd, 47% for Trinity), but a 50-30 rebounding edge provided the Bantams with the necessary cushion for the win.

Ben Davidson returned to the lineup for the first time since vacation but was able to play only in brief stints. Jack Kirsch received Pentkowski assists all night for 14 points on 7-9 shooting. Dave Nelson and Kevin Cummings each had 10 and Mike Cummings had six.

Last Saturday the Panthers knocked off Worcester Tech. for their third win of the year. Ben Davidson, still not in shape and playing with a bad back, his a season-high of 18 points to spark the victory. Davidson started at center and allowed Jack Kirsch, Dave Nelson, and Dana Eglinton to concentrate on their natural forward positions. This gave Midd stronger rebounding and greater versatility.

Midd opened quickly with a 6-0 burst, but W.P.I. retaliated with five straight. The teams traded baskets throughout most of the first ten minutes. The Panthers then took control by hitting two straight hoops for a 25-19 lead at the 7:30 mark. The margin hit its peak at 37-30, but the Engineers cut the gap to 38-37 with Davidson getting a rest in the last two minutes.

Kevin Cummings hit two straight jumpers to give Midd a 49-43 lead after four minutes of the second half, but W.P.I. hit seven in a row to take their first lead of the game at 50-49. Davidson picked up his fourth personal foul at 14:53, and the rest of the second half was nip and tuck as neither squad could get more than a four-point lead.

The Engineers led 78-74 with 3:24 remaining, but Cummings hit a jumper, Jack Kirsch hit both ends of a one and one, and Davidson came back to put Midd up 80-78. After the visitors knotted it at 80-80 with 1:27 left, both teams committed one turnover. Dave Pentkowski hit two free throws on a one and one situation at :19, but WPI raced upcourt and tied it with 10 seconds left. Middlebury took three shots in the last five seconds, but none were successful.

The overtime belonged to Middlebury. You could hear a pin drop throughout most of the game, but the sparse crowd

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ski team prospects

By PETER SEITEL

At a time when even the least enthusiastic winter sportsman is gazing out his window in dismay, it's hard to believe that perhaps there are those among us skiing almost as much this year as they did in years past. But it is true!! Under the coaching of John Bower and Charley Brush, the Middlebury Ski Team finds itself sliding, chattering, scraping, and even crawling through race courses any non-fanatic would swear were made for dryland slalom. But after all -- what is Middlebury without skiing.

The skiing events are of course broken into two general areas, nordic and alpine, but unlike other Panther teams, the ski team is, for the most part, not a "team" at all. The events are generally tests of individual ability rather than team strength.

After losing Hugh Barber and Gary Johnson to the graduating class of '73, the Nordic team (cross country skiers and jumpers) has seen a few new and welcome faces enter their ranks. Freshmen Brandt McDougal, who has been among the top Eastern competitors in the special cross country Chase Kling (combined), and Peter Guest have both helped to fill out our Nordic talent.

As far as veterans go: Special Jumper, Tom Fulton, after recovering from a knee injury that kept him on the ground most of last year, made his best appearance (to the pleasure of his old home crowd) taking a second place in the Hanover Jump in New Hampshire; Craig Ward (combined) recently took a third place in the Eastern Nordic Combined Championship in New Hampshire and a host of other names could be mentioned in the Midd Nordic circle, including Terry Porter and Peter Wiswell.

Individually David Lantz (combined) has made the most significant contribution. Lantz is now on the U.S. B team and has been competing for a chance to represent the U.S. at the FIS World Championship Games in Sweden. After placing second in Michigan, and fourth in New Hampshire in two recent qualifying events Lantz is now en route to Middlebury for competition in the east.

The Alpine skiers seem to have gotten off to a slow start. Losing half of their Carnival team to the real world (graduates Vandegriff, Calley, and Erdman) surely hasn't helped, but combined with the poor practice conditions at the Snow Bowl at best it's hard to predict.

David Gavett, John Jacobs, Brad Boyce, Scott Dorrett, and Rob Bicknell (Freshmen) have placed well in their respective races. In particular, Bicknell placed sixth in a recent Can Am Downhill, while Jacobs took a fourth in the Corcoran Cup. Sophomore John Giebink placed thirteenth in a Can Am Downhill while Bill Emerson, Tim Owen, Jim Cardimone, Rod March, and of course our top racer, Peter Ord, round out the veterans who will most likely be vying for the Carnival positions.

The first of the Carnivals is scheduled to begin next week at UVM and both the Nordics and the Alpines will be selecting carnival teams. And though it seems strange to say it (especially at this time of year), the success of this and the following carnivals seems to depend on the weather--and perhaps the support that curious fans contribute, who came to see what the hell it is they're really skiing on.

'b' basketball

By TOBY BURR

Thus far the Middlebury "B" basketball team has compiled a respectable season record of 4-2, and seems well on its way to surpassing its previous record of 6 wins in one season. Starting out with a loss to Union the team came back with wins over St. Michael's and Castleton State in pre-Christmas play.

After Christmas break, the Panthers had only four days of practice before taking on a tall and individually talented Riverside Church team. Riverside won 93-70 as they hit 50% from the floor and outrebounded the Panthers 47 to 38. More importantly, their superior height gave them chances for second and third shots which severely limited the Panthers.

Middlebury's main problem was getting back quickly a defense and containing the fast break. They also had twice as many turnovers as Riverside. High scorers for the Panthers were Bruce Collamore and Jimmy Reese; each with 12 points.

The team then went into a 2 game "series" with Plattsburgh and came out a double winner 74-59 and 92-63. Plattsburgh was a well-drilled but small and not very talented team. Middlebury used a 1-3-1 defense forcing Plattsburgh to shoot from the outside. The strategy worked as in both games Plattsburgh only hit 32-33% from the floor while Middlebury hit 40-44%.

Center Bruce Collamore was a student averaging 22 points and 20 rebounds per game, hitting 75% from the floor. Lew Nicasio also did well averaging 21 points per contest.

Throughout the season the team has had trouble defensively. They have improved considerably though, by concentrating on limiting turnovers. They have done particularly well considering they are now down to a squad of seven players due to resignations and an injury-prone varsity. To their credit all seven players contribute to the scoring column, and the coaches are pleased with the progress of this small and dedicated group.

intramurals

Several key contests were played last week in Intramural Hockey. ASP 1 continued to dominate the "A" Division, posting a 6-1 victory over Sig-Ep 1 in a game much closer than the score inticates. Peter Colton got the hat trick; Muddy Waters, Andy Jackson, and Dick Gordon each added a goal for the slug house. Craig Severence scored the Lone Sig-Ep goal on a superb breakaway effort.

The other "A" Division game of the week saw DU 1 AND Sig-Ep 1 battle to a 3-3 tie. Donny Curtis scored twice for DU 1 and assisted nicely on a goal by Buck Parsons. Goals for Sig-Ep were by Richard Schnier (2) and Peter Barnett. The tie was enough to keep Sig-Ep in second place, although DU 1 has a game in hand.

KDR 1 remains on top of the "B" Division, by virtue of a 3-0 shutout win over second place Facuty-Staff. This showdown contest saw Bruce Bertkau strike twice for KDR 1, with the other tally coming off the stick of Mark Patlovich.

In the "C" Division, league leading KDR 2 was idle. In a classic freshman rivalry, Stewart got the best of Hephburn, 5-1. Goals for Stewart were by Bruce Hardy (2), Karl Miron, Tuck Bigelow, and Tom Boak.

Last Friday night, the Middlebury College Intramural Hockey All-Stars took on the Williams College Intramural Hockey All-Stars. Middlebury made up for last years loss down at Williams with a come from behind 7-5 victory. Down 3-1 early in the second half, our All-Staas came back on goals by Peter Colton (2), Eric Gutterson (2), Donny Curtis, Rich Schnier, and Artie Mittnacht. Glenn "Gondo" Dellaire played an excellent game throughout at Goal.

Turning to Intramural Basketball, ASP 1 remains on top of the "A" Division with a 4-0 record, but DU 1 is close behind with a 3-0 record. In the only game Slug played last week, they downed Independent 18, 58-20. Charlie Jackson lead all scorers with 14 points.

Intramural Bowling has begun with a record number of entrants. 13 teams are competing for first place honors, including last years winners ASP. Individual nonors are also at stake. **PLEASE NOTE**: Condjtions permitting, there will be an intramural ski meet early in March. There will also be an intramural swim meet at approximately the same time.

basketball...

continued from p. 14

came alive in the five-minute overtime. After falling behind 86-85, the Panthers responded with an 8-1 surge that wrapped it up. Midd didn't give up a field goal in the final three minutes. Ben Davidson put Midd on top for good at 87-86 after a great feed from the driving Pentkowski. Kevin Cummings hit a foul line jumper to make it 89-86 at 1:25. After a W.P.I. foul shot at 1:10, Kirsch hit two clutch foul shots to put it away. Pentkowski hit an uncontested layup in the closing seconds after a steal by Davidson.

Although off on his long bombs, Kevin Cummings led the attack with 22 points. Davidson (18), Kirsch(17), Nelson (16), and Pentkowski (16) also hit in double figures. Pentkowski was superb under pressure. He continually drove through the W.P.I. 1-2-2 zone, and he had many beautiful passes in notching 10 assists. Mike Cummings, who is going to England for a semester, saw limited action in his final game of the season.

The Panthers played Norwich last night and will face Williams, Tufts, and Bowdoin over vacation.

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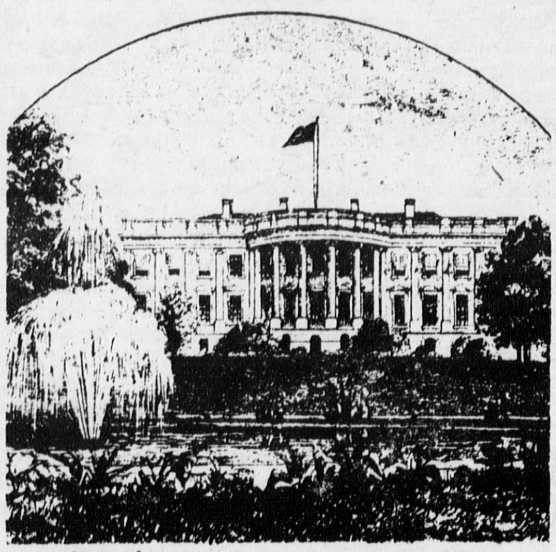

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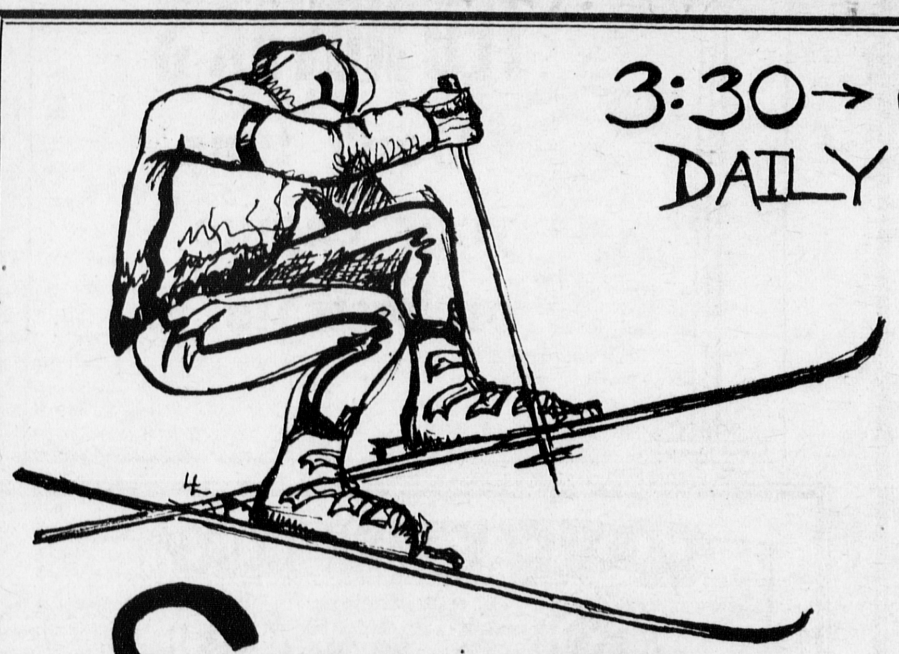

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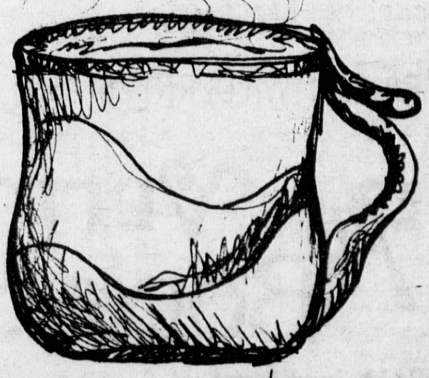
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